

MACKENSEN'S MEN FORCE DANUBE AT NUMEROUS PLACES

Claim Capture of Orsova
And Turnu Severin; De-
feat of Russians

'MERELY A RAID'

Is Experts' Explanation Of
Forced March on Craiova;
Too Remote for Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 25.—A Ger-
man official communique issued this
evening reports that a force belong-
ing to General von Mackensen's
army has crossed the Danube at
several points.

It also claims the capture of Orsova
and Turnu Severin and says:

In the Dobruja the Bulgarians at-
tacked and drove back the Russians.
General von Mackensen's army was
likewise engaged at other points.

An Austrian official communique
reports: Our vanguard forces, ad-
vancing beyond Craiova, have reached
the Alt River. The enemy are
making an extremely tenacious re-
sistance on the Rimnik sector.

A Rumanian official communique
reports that attempts have been
made by the enemy to disembark
troops near Zimnita, on the Danube,
forty-five miles south of Bukharest.
It continues:

In Western Wallachia we further
retired before superior forces.

In the Dobruja we advanced on
the whole front, especially in the
center and on our left wing, reach-
ing Lake Tashul, while in places we
crossed the River Kartal.

Three belated Rumanian com-
muniquees do not refer to the fall of
Craiova, but admit retirement east
of the town. Apparently, the
Rumanians from Jihl Valley are
making a stand at Ottenie, between
Craiova and Slatina.

The reference to fierce enemy
attacks in the region of the Cerna
proves that the Rumanians are still
operating in the vicinity of Orsova.

The occupation of Tasaul and
Tatarpalas, in the Dobruja, reveals
the extent of the Allies' south-
ward advance. Both villages are on
the coast of the Black Sea, eighteen
miles north of Constanza.

Military experts point out that
General von Falkenhayn failed to
cut off Rumania from Russia, in the
defiles of Moldavia and then was
compelled to abandon his march on
Bukharest through Predel Pass, while
his unexpected forced march
to Craiova is merely a raid, intended
to create alarm.

As an enemy base, it is too remote
to enable him to crush Rumania.
They urge people to await develop-
ments before jumping to the con-
clusion that the Rumanian defence
is a failure.

VENEZUELA IN TODAY

Owing to heavy fog outside Woo-
sung, the P.M. s.s. Venezuela was
unable to reach Shanghai yesterday,
and it was therefore impossible to
hold the reception, as advertised in
yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS.
She will be open to the public for
inspection this afternoon, between
3 and 5 p.m., at the C.M.S.N. Co's
Central Wharf. The Venezuela will
sail tomorrow, from the above-
mentioned wharf, at 9 a.m.

DR. WU STARTS FOR PEKING

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is on his way
to the capital to assume the por-
tfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.
He left by special train for Nanking
early yesterday morning and before
crossing to Pukow he expects to
have an audience with Vice-
President Feng Kuo-chang.

AUSTRIAN KAISER'S WILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 24.—The
farewell from the Emperor Francis
Joseph's will, obviously written
during the war, thanks his people
for their loyalty and also the army
and navy, "whose victories gave me
joyful pride and whose unmerited
misfortunes caused me painful
grief."

The Archduke Joseph has taken over
the Emperor Charles' command from
Galicia to the Danube.

Prince's Comrades Honor His Memory



NORMAN PRINCE
Service for American Avia-
tor Held in Paris; Lunch-
eon To His Uncle

Paris, October 20.—A largely at-
tended memorial service for Sergeant
Norman Prince of Boston, who died
from injuries received in an airplane
raid over Southern Germany, was
held today in the American Episcopal
Church. The French Government
was represented by Colonel Valliere.
Several of the Sergeant's comrades
in the Franco-American flying corps
left the firing line to attend the
service, as did several French
aviators.

Ten American aviators in the
uniform of the French Army were
cheered by a great gathering of men
distinguished in the official and in-
tellectual life of France at a luncheon
today in honor of Dr. Morton Prince
of Boston, uncle of the dead aviator,
who presented to President Poincare
last week the "address to the people
of the allied nations" signed by 500
Americans.

MM. Pichon, Leygues, and Bouillon,
in toasting Dr. Prince, made sym-
pathetic reference to the death of
Norman Prince. They declared that
the young Americans who had given
their lives for France would never
be forgotten, nor would the French
forget the outpouring of services and
money for works of mercy in France,
and for the supply of munitions and
the whole-hearted good-will of
millions of Americans.

Dr. Prince, in responding, explain-
ed the difference between the neutral-
ity of the American Government and
the ardent sympathy of a majority
of the American people. He said he
was proud that his family had given
one son to die as an aviator in the
service of the French Army. Norman
Prince had been repeatedly decorated
and honored by the French for his
daring feats.

\$25,000,000 U.S. Loan Passes Senate When \$5,000,000 is Asked

\$5,000,000 to be Paid Immed-
iately; Government Canvasses
Sanction of Canal Loan

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, November 25.—The Ameri-
can loan has passed through the
Senate, not only for G.\$5,000,000, but
for G.\$25,000,000. Of this sum,
\$5,000,000 will be paid immediately
for industrial purposes.

The Government is consulting with
the Shantung and Kiangsu Provin-
cial Assemblies concerning dropping
the protests which have been made
against the American Canal Loan.

The Weather

Mist or fog. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was 76.7
and the minimum 55.2, the figures for
the corresponding day last year
being respectively 51.3 and 45.7.

Jen Ko-chen is Rejected By Vote of Lower House; 125 in Favor; 450 Against

Chien Neng-hsuen now Government Nominee for Interior
Office; Chengchiang Conference Without Result

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 25.—The Lower
House has rejected the appointment
of Jen Ko-chen as Minister of In-
terior, by 450 votes against 125.

The Government intend to submit
to Parliament the appointment of
Chien Neng-hsuen, former Under
Secretary of State, as Minister of
Interior.

Yesterday's conference between
Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to
Peking and Hsia Yi-ting, acting
Minister of Foreign Affairs, about
Chengchiang, was again without
result.

Amongst other bills to be discussed
at today's meeting of the Cabinet,
there is one from the Walchisapu,
providing measures for prohibiting
the export of Chinese laborers to
Russia.

Confirm American Loan While Banks Question It

(Eastern News Agency, Japanese)
Tokio, November 24.—The use of
the sum to be received by China out
of the new American loan had been
kept secret hitherto but while the
loan agreement was being discussed
in the House of Representatives of
the Chinese Parliament it was clearly
revealed that the Peking Govern-
ment intends to use the money as
funds to relieve the Bank of China
and for general administrative ex-
penses. Thus the Four Nation Banks
recognised the loan as a political loan
and asked the Chinese Government
why it had concluded the loan while
negotiating for a large loan with the
Banks of the Consortium. Depend-
ing upon the nature of the reply
further opportune measures will be
taken.

The Chinese bonds of the new
American loan of China were placed
on the market in the U.S.A. on
November 22 at the issue price of
97 1/2 with a premium of
6.9 per cent. The Continental Bank
of Chicago is reported to have obtain-
ed a preferential right to underwrite
any Chinese loan to be floated in
America as a condition in the said
loan agreement and therefore there

are certain people in the U.S. who
are indignant about that condition.
Confirmed By Both Houses

The Sinwanpao reports:—At noon
of November 24, the Upper House
had a meeting in camera when the
Minister for Finance presented the
American loan with the signature of
the President and asked for confir-
mation. After being questioned about
the loan for half an hour the loan
was placed on vote for approval. In
the voting out of the total attendance
of over 180, over 150 members voted
"for" and the loan agreement was
confirmed by the majority.

The Minister for Finance im-
mediately wired to the Chinese
Minister to Washington that the loan
agreement had been duly confirmed
by both Houses of Parliament.

President Sends Mediator To Chowtsun People's Army

(Eastern News Agency)
Tsinanfu, November 24.—The Peo-
ple's Army at Chowtsun in Shan-
tung, not satisfied with the measures
proposed by the Military Governor of
Shantung, General Chang Hual-tse,
have taken an attitude against the
Military Governor and wired to the
Peking Government asking measures
to solve the question by the Central
Government. Therefore General
Chang Hual-tse has become in-
dignant and is said to have stated
that the People's Army at Chowtsun
has already received a sum of
\$300,000 and yet it disobeys him on
a minor reason and therefore the
People's Army may be treated as
native brigands and he may exter-
minate them within ten days by
attacking them. The Military Govern-
or has further increased the troops
in the direction of Chowtsun.

President Li Yuan-hung is greatly
afraid of troubles being caused
against the maintenance of the
general situation owing to the dis-
putes between the People's Army in
Shantung and the Military Governor
of Shantung and has ordered General
Wang Che-hsiang to Shantung to
speedily mediate the dispute between
them.

SERBS RECLAIM 1,200 SQ. KILOS. OF COUNTRY

Fresh German Troops are Driven
Back in Fierce Fighting;
Italians at Nizopoli

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—A Serbian
official communique reports: There
was fierce fighting on the 22nd,
along the whole front, against fresh
German troops. Nevertheless, the
Serbians, in places, advanced north-
wards, repulsing counter-attacks.

The area of liberated Serbia is
now 1,200 square kilometers.
Paris, November 24.—Fighting
continues under most unfavorable
conditions, north of Monastir, where
the enemy, who have been rein-
forced, are desperately resisting.
Violent counter-attacks failed and
we advanced to the outskirts of
Hotosovo.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the
enemy's encampments in the region
of Topolani and Prilep. Two enemy
machines were brought down in the
Drama district.

Violent counter-attacks made by
the enemy on the right bank of the
Cerna were a complete failure.

A stubborn struggle continues
north and east of Monastir, where
the Allies made progress, inflicting
very heavy losses on the Germans
and Bulgars.

The Italians advancing west of
Monastir reached Nizopoli and took
some prisoners.

Lancs. Card-Roomers Again Ask Increase

Ninety-Eight Per Cent Favor
Demand; Extreme Action
Not Anticipated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 22.—By a
majority of 98 per cent, the card-
room workers' amalgamation in
Manchester has decided to persist in
the demand for an increase in
wages. Nevertheless, it is believed
that extreme steps will not be taken

Suggest Zimmermann May Cross Hollweg

Has Resolute Bismarck Qual-
ities; Fiery Temperament
Causes Misgivings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—Dr. Zim-
mermann is credited in Berlin with
resolute Bismarckian qualities, thus
differing totally from Herr von
Jagow's calm diplomatic methods. It
is a question now whether the fiery
temperament of Dr. Zimmermann will
suit Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the
Imperial Chancellor.

TROPHIES FOR INDIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 23.—Queen
Alexandra, who was escorted by Mr.
Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of
State for India, today received the
flag and shield subscribed by the
women and children of the Empire,
from the representatives of the
League of Empire, in the presence
of a distinguished gathering of In-
dian princes and officers, who were
presented to Her Majesty. The latter
graciously accepted the flag and
shield and handed them to General
Sir Pratap Singh, Regent of
Jodhpur, saying:

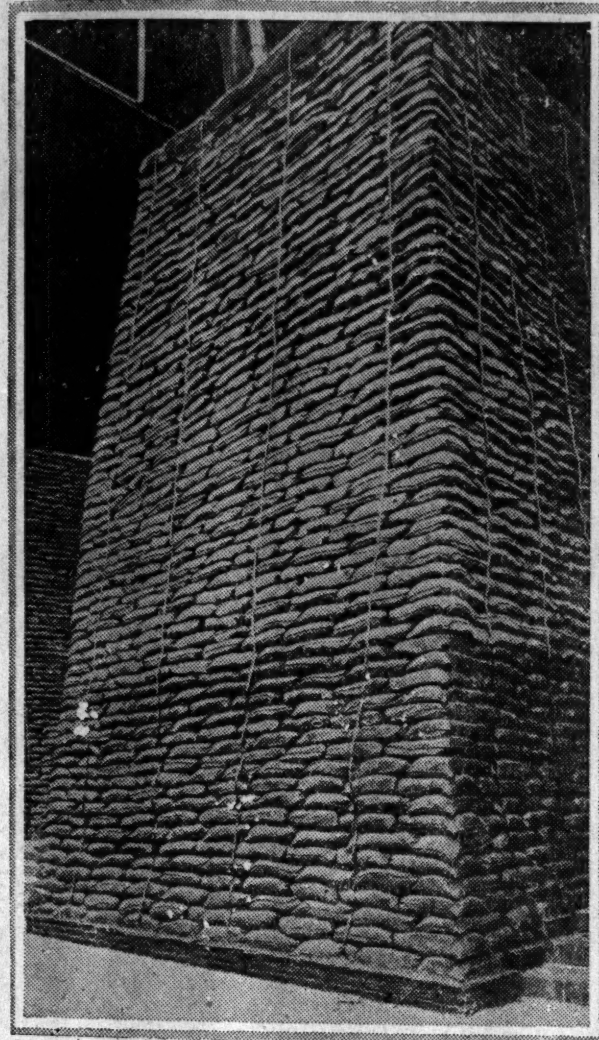
"It gives me the greatest pleasure
to present to you, on behalf of the
women and children of the Empire,
this shield and flag, a tribute to the
brave Indian army, for their brilliant
services in this great war. Let me
assure you of my constant and great
admiration for the splendid Indian
army, which has done such wonder-
fully gallant deeds all through this
trying time and also of my heartfelt
appreciation of the never-failing
loyalty and devotion formerly to my
beloved husband and now towards
our son."

Mr. Austin Chamberlain dwelt on
the loyalty and valor of the Indian
army and promised to keep the flag
and shield till they find a home in
India, to bear witness to the great
deeds of the Indian army.

SINK SWEDISH SHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—The
British steamer Briverton (3,255
tons) is reported to have been sunk.
The Swedish steamer Arthur (1,345
tons) has been sunk.

Great Western Door of Amiens Cathedral



WESTERN DOOR OF AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

The French are determined that the Amiens Cathedral shall not
suffer a like fate to Rheims. A gigantic buttress of sandbags forms
part of the general shrouding of the western front of the cathedral.
Behind the bags is the Porte du Sauveur. In the tympanum above the
door is a relief of The Last Judgment, while the vaulting on the left
contains 150 statues representing the celestial hierarchy.

Germany Flies New Peace Kites in U.S.

No Corresponding Talk in Any
Responsible Quarter Of
United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—The
Times, commenting on the new Ger-
man peace kites in America, again
emphasises the determination of the
Allies to make peace on their own
terms. Referring to the Cabinet
Ministers' campaign in the provinces,
it says that there is no talk of peace
in any responsible quarter of the
country and suggests that the
occasion of the campaign is not the
weakness, but the obvious strength
of public opinion demanding energetic
action.

GERMANS IN PROTEST AT ENVOYS' EXPULSION

Make Representations to Greece
Besides Neutrals, France
And Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 23.—A
Berlin official communique states
that Germany has protested in the
sharpest manner to Greece, all
neutral countries, France and Britain
against the deportation of Ministers of
the Central Powers and their allies
from Athens.

Australasian Wool Clip for War Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—The War
Office announces that an agreement
has been reached with the Australian
and New Zealand Governments for
the purchase of the colonial wool-
clips and details of a scheme for
handling this season's clip are being
arranged. In 1915, the clip was
worth over £32,000,000.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL LINER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT'S TORPEDO

Braemar Castle, on Home
Voyage With Wounded,
Lost in Aegean

SAVE ALL ABOARD

Germans Officially Deny Bri-
tannic Was Destroyed
By Submarine

MYSTERY OF SEA

Nothing Heard of Crew Of
Rappahannock, which Ger-
mans Reported Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 24.—The Ad-
miralty announces that the hospital-
ship Braemar Castle (6,280 tons),
homeward bound from Salonica to
Malta with wounded, has been sunk
by a mine or torpedoed in Mykonos
Channel, in the Aegean Sea. All on
board were saved.

Athens, November 24.—The hospi-
tal-ship Braemar Castle was torpedoed.

London, November 24.—The German
Admiralty denies that the hospital-
ship Britannic was torpedoed by a
submarine.

The Admiralty issues the following
communique: No further news has
been received concerning the s.s.
Rappahannock (3,871 tons: Furness,
Withy and Co.), which left Halifax
for England on October 17.

A message from Berlin reported
that she was sunk on the 8th. Un-
less her crew of 37 are on board a
submarine or have been transferred
to some other vessel, of which there
is no indication, there can no longer
be hope for their safety. If the
crew were forced to take to their
boats far from land in bad weather
Germany has again been guilty of
constructive murder on the high
seas.

Dozen River Pilots Off Tomorrow To Handle Mesopotamian Boats

Anxious to do their bit for Great
Britain, close on a dozen pilots—
mostly up-river men—leave Shang-
hai tomorrow on board the P. & O.
Malta. The tender carrying the men
down to the ship is expected to leave
about ten o'clock and the vessel will
probably get away from Woosung
in the afternoon. The men expect
to join up in the Mesopotamian
theater of war. Among those going
are Capt. J. J. Blake, J. W. Men-
nell, R. M. Wallace, and Daly
(Woosung-Hankow pilots), Capt.
Campbell (who has been with Ewo
for some time) and Capt. F. C. Ever-
itt, of Talkoo. It appears there is
dire need in Mesopotamia for men
able to handle light-draught river
boats.

The Hongkong police squad, under
Sergt. Pitt—who brought back the
German prisoners taken off the
China—also go down to Hongkong
on the Malta and it is expected that
they will leave the Crown Colony to
go on active service soon.

ALLIES' MAIN PURPOSE TO LIBERATE BELGIUM

Is Grey's Assurance; Declares
Whole World Horrified At
'Revival of Slavery'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 24.—Viscount
Grey, replying to the protest of the
Belgian Government on the subject
of the deportations from Belgium,
says that the horror and indignation
caused by this revival of slavery is
shared by the whole world. He re-
affirms that the cardinal object of
the Allies is to liberate Belgium from
the continual dangers of the enemy
occupation.

GERMAN MOBILISATION IS TRIBUTE TO BRITISH

Minister Admits Labor Shortage;
Compelled to Make it Good
Through Foe's Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 24.—Yesterday the German Secretary of the Interior introduced to the main committee of the Reichstag the Bill for the auxiliary service of all men from 17 to 60 years of age.

He said that, besides the millions of men liable to serve in the Army, millions are liable for other services. This war is not only a war of armies but also a war of political economy and Germany must exert her extreme national power. The Bill armed her for the mobilisation of labor, of which there was now a positive lack, especially in munitions work and the keeping up of the food supply. Compulsion would only be employed as a last resort. Voluntary service was required.

Labor must be taken from the less important industries. The Bill must prove to the whole world Germany's determination to fight with all her forces to the utmost.

General Groener, Chief of the new War Department, pointed out that the exertions of the British Ministry of Munitions necessitated a considerable increase in the output of German munitions. The Bill proposed to add to the army all who have hitherto been indispensable at home. The whole Bill constituted the completion of the general duty to serve the country without social distinction.

WARSAW POST OFFICE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 22.—A report from Warsaw states that the building of the Central Post Office, the construction of which had been begun by the Russians four years ago, has now been completed by the German authorities and the office has been handed over to the public service.

Thanksgiving Day Program

In connection with the customary Thanksgiving Day service to be held this year in the Union Church at 5.30 p.m., on the 30th instant (to be preceded by an organ recital from 5.10 to 5.30), the following program has been arranged, the American Company and a detachment of men from the American naval vessels in port to be present in a body. All Americans and friends of any nationality will be welcomed:

Consul General Thomas Sammons, Presiding.
Organ Prelude Mr. R. B. Hurry.
Mus. Bac.
Opening Prayer, Chaplain W. E. Anderson.
Hymn No. 711.
Vocal Duet,—"Love Divine all Love Excelling" (Stainer), Mrs. Connell and Mr. S. Neff.
President's Proclamation, Judge C. S. Lobingier.
Vocal Solo, "A Song of Thanksgiving" (Allitsen), Mr. R. C. Curry.
Address, Dr. Hawks Pott.
Hymn "America."
Benediction, Dr. John R. Hykes.
Organ Postlude,—"Star Spangled Banner," Mr. R. B. Hurry.

Dinner and Ball
The Thanksgiving program at the Astor House consists of a dinner for which many private parties are being booked, and a masquerade ball to be followed by a supper.

Expect Silver Prices Will Advance Shortly

Market Much Sounder Now; Indian Currency Accumulations Declining

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 23.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: Orders have not been confined to mintage requirements, but have embraced general purposes at home and for the Continent and also for the Indian bazaars. The unfavorable views of the market taken in India have caused a bear position on the London market, which, in view of the statistical position, is not without danger.

The fact cannot be challenged that the condition of the market is sounder than at the time of the spectacular movements in May. Since then, the stock in China has been greatly reduced and America has been relieved.

Then the accumulations of the Indian currency figures show a declining tendency. Silver often does the unexpected, but the situation is such that further advances in prices may be expected before the close of the year.

Italian War Relief Fund

The following is the 16th list of subscriptions to the Italian Red Cross and Fund in aid of the Italian Victims of the War.

	Dollars.	Taels.
C. Bedoni (16th)	—	36.00
Fund for Victims only	—	—
C. Bianchi (16th)	10.00	—
G. A. Bena (2nd)	50.00	—
F. Bonichi (16th)	10.00	—
P. Casella (16th)	5.00	—
L. Camera (16th)	50.00	—
A. Cerutti (16th)	10.00	—
Dr. Cugno (16th)	10.00	—
E. Denegri (16th)	100.00	—
A. P. Denegri (15th and 16th)	50.00	—
Arthur Eveleigh	—	25.00
A. P. Ferrari (16th)	5.00	—
G. Finocchiaro (15th and 16th)	20.00	—
Gallo (16th and 17th)	10.00	—
Leone Levi (16th)	20.00	—
G. D. Musso (15th)	50.00	—
Mme. Panfil (16th)	5.00	—
A. Riglio (16th)	30.00	—
Sino Swiss Company	—	25.00
Theodoro (16th and 17th)	10.00	—
A. Zanella (16th)	5.00	—
	465.00	86.00

Previously acknowledged 1,000 9,510.00 1,433.30

1,000 9,975.00 1,519.80

Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri local Agent for the Italian Red Cross Society \$230 and Tls. 25—Remitted to Rome through the R. Italian Consul General \$39.611 @ exchanges 3/5-1/16 and 71.90—\$235 and Tls. 61.

A. Rucio, Hon. Treasurer, 15, Avenue du Roi Albert.

Croce Rossa Italiana

Donations received from October 26, 1916, to date:

	\$	Tls
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates Ltd.	500.00	—
H.B.M. Consul 1/5 gate proceeds of Inter-port Tennis Match	143.60	—
Signora A. Corti	2.00	—
A.B.L. Club	11.20	—
	at 73.3	114.93
Sig. P. Pezzini (Swatow)	10.00	—
Semambu Rubber Estates Ltd.	250.00	—
Batu Anam Rubber Estates Ltd.	250.00	—
Chemor Rubber Es-	—	—

tates Ltd. 250.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:
Nov. 3rd D/D on London
£97.10.6 @ Exch. 3/2 1/16 Tls. 614.93
Nov. 25th D/D on London
£166.3.11 @ Exch. 3/6 1/16 Tls. 948.28
Nov. 25th D/D on London £100.0.0
Shanghai, November 25, 1916.
II Delegato.
M. Denegri.
Shanghai Race Club £100.0.0
Remitted to Head Office through the



FURS
A large
consignment
has just arrived,

including some beautiful
SKUNK Specimens.



ASTOR HOUSE ARCADE,
On Broadway.

MAISON
DE
MODES

THE RICHEST MEN IN SHANGHAI

made the bulk of their
large fortunes by investing in

LAND

when it was cheap.

**NOW
IS THE TIME**

to buy land, for it is still comparatively cheap. After the war, when the boom comes, prices will soar sky-high, for Shanghai will more than ever become the industrial and commercial centre of this vast Republic of 400 million people.

**THERE IS NO RISK ;
YOUR CAPITAL IS SAFE.**

Call in and consult us. We have land suitable for any purpose, in large and small lots, and in any locality. We guarantee the title and all graves are removed.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
39 Nanking Road.



THANKSGIVING DAY

Thursday, November 30, 1916.

The most noted and popular hotel in the East has made extensive and special arrangements for next Thursday, in order that Americans in Shanghai may be able to observe their national Thanksgiving Day in a fitting manner.

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER

will be held at the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

to be followed by a

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Tickets For
\$3.00 Dance and Supper **\$3.00**

Obtainable at hotel office.



GT. BRITAIN NOT FULLY AWAKE, SAYS ROBERTSON

'Have not yet Put 'our Backs Into War'; Men of Military Age Urgently Needed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—A letter from General Sir William Robertson, read at a meeting of the Lambeth Borough Council, said: "Men of military age are urgently needed. We have not yet put our backs into the war and we are not yet fully awake."

News Briefs

Although the shops of Paris offer the most beautiful furs in the world, a lady who has just left Shanghai for that city has bought her outfit at the Maison de Modes in Broadway. An advertisement in this issue draws attention to the arrival of a large consignment of furs, including beautiful skunk specimens.

La Vogue's weekly announcement in the Magazine section of this issue contains matter of special interest to ladies. Besides dainty lingerie, smart gowns, rich fabrics, and millinery, there is now on view a magnificent Persian lamb wool coat.

The Honigsberg Garage announce that, in view of the arrival of cold, wintry weather, they have placed in their hire service a number of roomy, comfortable closed cars, all of the famous Studebaker manufacture. These cars may be hired at the customary rate per hour.

Zellido, the American clairvoyant and mental marvel, has returned to Shanghai after a successful trip to the outposts. He has taken up his headquarters at the Palace Hotel Annexe, and, as will be seen from his advertisement, is open for consultation between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

The management of the Astor House Hotel announces that a special dinner will be served on November 30, being Thanksgiving Day. The dinner will be followed by a grand masquerade ball. Tickets for the ball and supper may be obtained at the hotel office.

Professor Montes announces that his general dancing classes will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Mondays and Wednesdays at the times indicated in the advertisement on page 16. Private classes are according to arrangement.

The Carlton Cafe is advertising a dinner dance on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, the 29th inst. A most attractive American menu has been arranged, as will be seen on reference to the advertisement. Admission to the ball room will be by card only.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock, Dr. Arthur Smith, missionary, traveller, and author, will address the Sunday Service League in the Martyr's Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, when a large audience of English-speaking Chinese is expected.

The China and Japan War Savings Association look for a big assembly at the Palace Hotel on Monday when a meeting is to be held at which a committee will be elected. Several prominent speakers are to give addresses on the objects of the Association and the public is cordially invited to attend the meeting. The following nominations for the Committee have been received:—Sir E. D. H. Fraser, Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. E. I. Ezra, Dr. R. S. Ivy, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. R. N. Truman and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

"A" Co. (British) and their friends are to be out in force on St. Andrew's Night, next Thursday, November 30, when at the Masonic Hall the annual distribution of prizes is to be held. During the evening a presentation is to be made to Major H. W. and Mrs. Pilcher.

Friday, 8th prox., is to be a Lancastrian night at the Palace Hotel where the Banquet Hall has been engaged for members of the Lancastrian Association and their friends after dinner. Mr. W. J. Haynes is looking after the musical program which will be followed by dancing.

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Imperatriz Maria Sunk by Explosion

Big Russian Warship Lies In Shallow Water; Hope to Be Able to Raise Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 23.—A fire in the forward magazine of the Imperatriz Maria, on the 20th, was followed immediately by an explosion. The fire quickly reached the petrol-tanks. The crew, who displayed great bravery, strove to localise the fire and to flood the magazines.
Admiral Koischak, the Commander-in-Chief, went on board and directed operations. The vessel sank in an hour. The bulk of the crew were saved, but 152 are missing and 64 have succumbed to burns.
It is hoped that it will be possible to raise the vessel, which is lying on a shallow bottom.

Tunnel Thro' Taurus Range is Completed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 24.—A telegram from Sofia states that the tunnel through the Taurus Range, in Asia Minor, has been completed.

Changes are Imminent In British Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 24.—The Times states that changes at the Admiralty are impending and are likely to be published in a few days.

TSAR MEETS POPULAR OPINION OF SUBJECTS

Replaces Premier Sturmer By Trepoff; Pro-German Agitation Crushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 24.—The Premier, M. Sturmer, has been appointed Grand Chamberlain and Mr. Trepoff, the Minister of Communications, has been appointed Premier. There have been strong demonstrations in the Duma in favor of parliamentary government and M. Sturmer is a noted reactionary.
A ukase adjourns the Duma until December 2nd, owing to the necessity of the Government explaining to Parliament all impending problems. This necessitates careful consideration.
Reuter's Agency is informed that the change in the Russian Premier-ship demonstrates the concurrence of the Emperor of Russia with popular feeling, the final crushing of the pro-German agitation and the closest union with the Alliance.

St. Luke's Hospital Jubilee Is Made Notable Occasion

H.E. Yang Tcheng Delivers Special Appeal To Chinese, Urging More Generous Support

H. E. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, delighted a large audience at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. buildings, yesterday afternoon, in an address which he gave on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital for Chinese.

The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the hospital and an audience of close on 500 people attended the proceedings and spent a most enjoyable afternoon. Mr. C. C. Nieh presided over the gathering. Prior to the assembly at the Y.M.C.A., many visitors paid a visit of inspection to the hospital itself between 3 and 4 o'clock.

The Seward Road Hospital—where so much splendid work is done for the Chinese—had been decorated for the occasion and the visitors one and all expressed appreciation of the manner in which the wants of the patients were attended to.

At the Y. M. C. A. Commissioner Yang spoke of the wonderful record of the hospital last year when over 50,000 cases were treated. It was the most important hospital in the Settlement from the Chinese viewpoint, he said, and he emphasised the fact that the biggest source of contributions to the funds was the foreign community. He implored the Chinese residents to consider this matter and to contribute more liberally in the future.

The other speakers of the afternoon were the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., who is a trustee of the hospital, and Mr. Joseph Lo Pa-hong, a director of St. Joseph's Hospice.

Bishop Graves gave a most interesting account of the hospital's history while Mr. Lo Pa-hong devoted his remarks to an appeal in a similar strain to that of the Foreign Commissioner's—more generous contributions from the Chinese community.

During the afternoon a most enjoyable program of vocal and instrumental music was given by Mr. V. T. Sze (piano solo), Mrs. Hua Chuen-mei (vocal solo), Mr. Donald Robert (violin solo) and Mrs. R. M. Bradley and Dr. S. E. Chin (vocal solos).

Afterwards refreshments were participated in and sincere thanks are due to the Secretaries, Dr. A. W. Tucker and Dr. E. S. Tyau, who got through a lot of work in preparation for the function.

The Jubilee Committee, most of whom were in attendance, was as follows:—

Consul General Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Rev. Archdeacon Thomson, Messrs. T. F. Cobbs, F. J. Raven, F. A. Fairchild, T. R. Jernigan, W. L. Merriman, W. W. Lockwood, E. K. Howe, and Dr. A. Stanley, Hon. Tong Shao-yi, Hon. Wu Ting-fang, Hon. C. T. Wong, Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Kuo Ching-yih, Pei Zung-sung, Wong Yih-ting, Clarence Sun, Sung Han-chang, M. Y. Chung, Tsong Tuk-tze, Yuen Hang-tze, Su Yuen-shang, Tang Han-chu, Chang Ching-tse, Chow Sih-san and Rev. H. N. Woo.

Obituary

Sir J. S. Moore
Reuter's Service
London, November 23.—The death is announced of Sir John Samuel Moore, K. C. B., formerly Paymaster-in-Chief, Royal Navy.
Col. Sir D. Barr
Reuter's Service
London, November 23.—The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I., member of Council of India, 1905-15.
Mr. Chas. Booth
Reuter's Service
London, November 23.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, chairman of the Booth Steamship Company.
Sir Hiram Maxim
Reuter's Service
London, November 25.—The death is announced of Sir Hiram Maxim.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Dec. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 4
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia Dec. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 21
For Europe:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesian Nov. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8
Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 5, and here on December 9. Left Colombo on November 20, per M.M. s.s. Athos.



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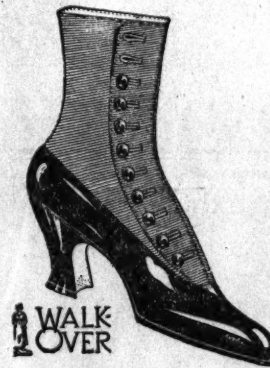
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OUR WINDOW

will be radiant to-morrow with an assortment of Walk-Over Shoes in the latest styles and patterns, the newest shapes in distinctive models—a typical Walk-Over showing. Surely you must see this display of authentic



footwear styles for Fall and Winter. The showing is too comprehensive for description, ranging in price from \$10.50 to \$22.00 with assurance of a satisfactory selection.



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U. S. Court for China

Holographic Will Admitted

Judge Lobingier yesterday admitted to probate the last will and testament of Mrs. Lucy Luckner, although it was unattested and named no executor. The judgment follows:

This is an application for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Lucy Luckner who, according to the testimony, died in Tientsin, July 2, 1916, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this Court. Her relatives were given personal notice of the hearing, no opposition was offered to the petition for probate, and the proof as to testamentary capacity and mental condition seems sufficient.

The petitioner, who was also the husband of the deceased, testifies that the instrument is entirely in her handwriting. It is, however, wholly unattested and the first question to determine is whether that fact prevents its admission to probate.

At common law it seems that a holographic will (i.e. one written by the testator) was valid without witnesses. Thus a mere letter of the deceased, giving directions as to the disposition of his property in case of death was admitted to probate as his last will and testament. There are dicta which restrict this rule to persons who have been applied to personally but it has also been applied to realty.

The Acts of Congress relating to both Alaska and the District of Columbia require two witnesses to a will and make no exception. But in the latter jurisdiction it has been held, nevertheless, that a holographic will need not be witnessed; and the Federal Supreme Court has upheld the doctrine. The principle of all these decisions is that the fact of the testator having taken pains to write the entire instrument himself obviates the necessity of other attestation. The high standing of the courts above cited fully justifies us in holding, despite the statutes, that a holographic will needs no witnesses. Indeed there is even more reason for adopting it in a country like China where so many of our citizens live in comparative isolation and where even two comprehending witnesses are not always available.

Another peculiarity of this instru-

ment is that it names no executor. This is a defect but not a fatal one.

The opinion that the naming of an executor was indispensable to the validity of a will has long since been abandoned in England, and never obtained in the United States. Many documents which omitted to name an executor have been admitted to probate in the Courts of this State, and we are satisfied that in this State the naming of an executor is not essential to the validity of a will.

Where the instrument is otherwise valid the proper course in such cases is for the court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo*. Here the petitioner is not only the surviving spouse, who, in some jurisdictions is entitled to preference, but he is also the father of the other beneficiary, the infant son of the deceased.

It is therefore considered and decreed that the instrument in question be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of the deceased, and, it appearing that the petitioner is the natural and proper person to administer the said estate, it is further ordered that letters of administration thereof, *cum testamento annexo*, issue to him upon his taking the oath and executing the statutory undertaking in a sum double the value of the personal estate.

NATIONAL MISSION

The English National Mission starts at St. Andrew's Church today when Bishop Molony will deliver the first of a course of sermons.

At 10.30 a.m. he will speak on "The National Mission: What and why?" At 6 p.m., the subject will be "National Repentance." Every evening during the week services will be held at the Church at 6 o'clock. The subjects will be: Monday—"Personal Repentance"; Tuesday—"National Hope"; Wednesday—"The Worship of God"; Thursday—"The Service of Man"; Friday—"The Service of Man". Every evening also there will be a course of addresses on:—The Bible: Its value and use. Repentance: How to repent. National Righteousness and National Prosperity. Personal Hope here and hereafter. The Religious Life. The Practical Life. The services in connection with the National Mission at the Cathedral will be commenced on Sunday next.

Scheidemann's Speech Against Annexation Of Belgium Is Criticised



DR. PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN.

Despatches from Berlin indicate that Dr. Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist, has been severely criticised for his speech in the Reichstag in which he denounced the proposition to annex Belgium.

Several newspapers are reported to have commented editorially on the speech, saying that Scheidemann is not in touch with the majority of the German Socialists and that his utterances do not indicate the views of his party.

Ask for Dutch State Loan of £10,500,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, November 23.—A Bill will shortly be introduced, authorising a State loan of £10,500,000.

99,500,000 Bushels Canadian Wheat Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Ottawa, November 24.—Canada's surplus of wheat available for export is estimated to be 99,500,000 bushels.

Amusements

Apollo Theater

Tonight at the Apollo Theater will be shown, for the last time, the great Pathe Film entitled "The Ghost." The program for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be "Red Haired Marie," featuring Mlle. Mistinguett, an exclusive three reel Pathe photo-play. It is described as a wonderful film story in magnificent setting with superb acting and perfect photography. Pathe's British and French Gazettes, depicting latest events of interest; Teddy Bear At Play, the science and nature series; "The Well Sick Man," an Edison comedy, and "Wifful Wallops for Wealth," a highly amusing comedy by the Starlight Company, are other features.

Victoria's Program

The new Edison Talking Pictures will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow night. The program beginning Tuesday will show Ambrose and Peggy Barker in "Revue Mad." They come direct from the London halls and are said to be high class entertainers. "Woman and Wine," a five reel serial drama, featuring Wm. Elliot, also is announced.

Bill at the Olympic

The Olympic Theater is showing tonight the very amusing comedy entitled "While Auntie Bounced." A dramatically appealing story in four parts entitled: "The Political Scandal" also will be shown. The rest of the program includes "The Universal Animated Weekly," the most popular American news film, "The Submarine," a film of great interest, and "Dare Devil Harry" a comedy.

'Diamond from the Sky'

The Towa Cinema is showing the 7th and 8th episodes of "The Diamond From the Sky." The rest of the program includes "The Fox and The Pig" in two parts, "The Mind In The Past" in two parts and a Keystone Charlie Chaplin entitled the Knock-out.

The Great Robbery

The Keun Seen Theater, 366 Fochow Road, is showing "The Great Renville Robbery," magician and illusionist and his company of artists, including Miss Irene Beryl, classical dancer, Charlie, whistler and comedian, the Warleys, sketch artists and dancers and Sylvano Lopes, pianist and accompanist.

Germany is Gambling On the Expectation Of Huge Indemnities

Says McKinnon Wood; Berlin's Budget Admittedly Bogus, He Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 24.—In an interview, today, Mr. T. McKinnon Wood pointed out that the financial position of Great Britain followed a policy of openness, while that of Germany was largely one of concealment.

Dr. von Helfferich's last budget, he said, was admittedly a bogus budget, in which war income and expenditure were not stated. The expenditure of Great Britain has been clearly published and will probably amount, from the beginning of August, 1914, to the end of March, 1917, to £3,883,000,000, including large advances to the Allies and Dominions, repayable after the war. "We have reason to be proud that Great Britain has borne the burden with a cheerfulness and good-will, betokening the stern determination of the whole people.

"Since the beginning of the war, we have raised in taxation £1,011,000,000. Germany, on the contrary, has gambled upon the expectation of huge indemnities from its conquered enemies. The success of its loans is largely due to paper money, which itself created. This method can be repeated indefinitely. It is true that Germany has borrowed solely domestically, but the borrowings of Great Britain in the United States are very small and intended only to maintain the foreign exchanges. They reflect the judgment of the world on the financial positions of Germany and Great Britain. When peace comes Germany will have to face enormous difficulties. German writers on financial matters fully recognise this.

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the little just-like-nature laxatives, stimulate digestion, purify the breath. Of all chemists and, post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

A NAVAL REPAIRING SHOP

Hankow, November 24.—The Department of the Navy of China has decided to establish a naval repairing shop outside the native city of Wuchang for the repair of warships and other vessels.

U. S. NAVY SHIFT

Tokio, November 24.—A Seattle telegram says:—The headquarters of the American Pacific Fleet hitherto at Mare Island, San Francisco Bay, has been removed to the naval port at Bremerton, near Seattle.

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The "CEYLON" Flannel Shirt.

Made from a neat and choice selections of Ceylon Flannels, a mixture of cotton and wool, pleasing to the eye in appearance and giving sound value in wear.

Sizes 14 to 17½ inches

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Price \$5.00 each

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The "COSY" Flannel Shirt.

Warm cosy flannel, white ground with fine colored stripes. Soft reversible cuffs, and can be had in the usual sizes.

OUR

Price \$4.00 each



FOR THE COLD SNAP.

The "EUSTON" Flannel Shirt.

A good quality flannel reliable in wash and wear. The colorings in stock are white grounds with small stripes. A neat effective and useful shirt. All sizes in stock.

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Price \$4.75 each

FOR THE COLD SNAP.

The "FRINTON" Shirt.

A heavy weight flannel specially imported for those who like a good thick comfortable shirt. Can be had in plain colors, brown, green grey, helio or white and colored grounds with neat stripes. Soft Double Cuffs.

OUR

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WHITEAWAY'S FOR SLUMBER SUITS



SPECIAL OFFER OF

500 Flangola Slumber Suits.

The ideal fabric for the season. Fast colors, Smart stripes, soft in texture and durable in wear. See these.

OUR PRICE.

\$4.50. \$4.75. \$5.00. each

300 Club

Slumber Suits.

Soft all wool Flannel, Medium weight, equal stripe designs, wash and wear well. All sizes at one price.

\$8.50 each



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"WHITELAW" FELT HAT.

Made expressly for Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., from a selected quality felt, light in weight and extremely durable in wear. Shades are the topical ones of the moment, viz.

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Our Price \$5.50 each



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Here is a smart natty shape, light in weight and comfortable in fitting. Made in the season's shade of Cruiser Grey with Black or Green Band. Popular in style and price.

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THE "MENTONE" HAT.

We offer you here an example of our keen buying in a superior quality fur felt Hat. Specially light in weight, unlined and can be had in Green, Grey.

OUR

Price \$6.50 each



THE "CARRINGTON" HAT.

An exceptionally fine grade felt, the new-style and a hat that will retain its shape always. The new season colors are ash grey, smoke grey, laurel and vendal.

OUR

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THE "LINNEY" HAT.

An "All British" Velour Hat specially soft in finish and lined throughout with soft shot silk; a hat that will satisfy the most critical follower of fashion. Stocked in all sizes.

COLOURS:—

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The Marlow Coat Sweater

A medium weight white wool coat sweater fitted with pockets. Fine close knit, warm and cosy in wear. Jaeger made. Colors Grey, Lovat, Brown.

OUR PRICE

\$13.50 each

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Fleecy wool coat sweaters with a delightfully warm feeling about them. Close elastic knit, no pockets, white Pearl Buttons.

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IT'S SWEATERTIME!

JAEGER Coat Sweaters.

The "Abresford" is a specially heavy quality white wool sweater with an attractive knit border in either Brown, Reseda or Black. Two pockets.

OUR

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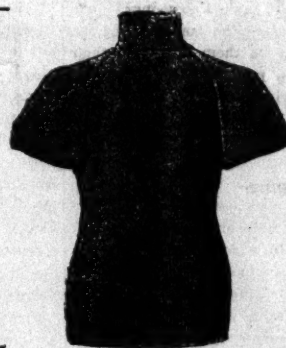
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The "WAYLOO" Sweater.

The biggest value on the market today. Made from soft finished white wool, shrunk, Roll Collar as sketch.

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Sizes from 1 to 8.

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A most popular Norfolk Style, good school tweeds, hard in wear and smart in cut and appearance. Sizes 000 to 1 2 to 5 6 to 9

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Strong Serviceable tweeds, cut with a stylish cut. Three garments, knickers button at knee. Shades in stock; brown, green and dark grey mixtures. Sizes 000 to 1 2 to 5 6 to 9

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Soldier from Far East Describes Battle of Somme

Manila, October 29.—A personal narrative of the great British "push" on the west front during July last, has just been received by a member of the Bulletin staff in a letter from A. H. Henly, who is now fighting for Great Britain "somewhere in France." Mr. Henly will be remembered by many Manilans, for he spent considerable time in the islands prior to the outbreak of the war, acting as general manager for the Williams Medicine company of the United States, manufacturers of "Pink Pills."

Mr. Henly's letter, which was delayed by the censors until operations in the sector of which he speaks had been completed, presents what is probably the most vivid account of actual conditions on the fighting front that has ever come to Manila, and for this reason all of the communication that refers to the battles on the west front is reproduced herewith in full: July 1, 1916

This is, as far as I can say a detailed account of our operations in the present great drive by which we all have hopes of being successful in driving the Bosches from the territory they hold of ours in France and Belgium. Everyone of us is as keen as mustard for revenge but so far in this campaign the cavalry have had little or no chance of showing how they can work. Truly the retreat from Mons, the advance on the Marne and the subsequent dismounted actions at Loos, Ypres, etc., prove that the old "Iron Rations" still maintain the tradition for which all are noted. To continue the narrative—we left our hiding place in a wood, especially chosen for its immunity from aerial observation at 5 a.m. and rushed to the firing line just as the bombardment which in intensity baffles description ceased and no sooner had we arrived than the major conveyed the joyful news that the infantry had captured the first and second line of trenches and that the supporting infantry were pushing on the third and reserve lines.

About half-an-hour after the first report that the news at all points we had gained the objectives for the moment came in but a curious incident happened, happily of no significance. As soon as the supporting infantry had advanced a large body of Germans endeavored to cut them off by emerging between the second and third line trenches but they had no sooner shown themselves than the bombers got the word and drove them back into their subterranean passages again and our fellows continued advancing under a terrific hail of shrapnel, taking two villages en route and penetrating eventually into the German territory about four miles.

The Anzac divisions, however, were held up by a body of Germans strongly entrenched in a fortified wood, from the fringes of which the enemy ejected vast volumes of liquid fire. We retired a short distance and the wood, as I now write, is being subjected to a concentrated artillery fire, so doubtless the wood will be easily taken soon. Meanwhile neither the Germans nor ourselves can use artillery on the advancing infantry as the fighting has resolved itself into severe hand to hand conflict and our endeavors being to keep the Germans so busy that any attempt on their part to organize a counter-attack would be futile. Well! the end of the day came and came for us most very successfully, we were holding all our gains with also 4,000 prisoners and a battery of guns. We were, however, bitterly disappointed that the break in the line was not such that we could get through so after waiting most patiently all day we retired to the wood for the night and passed about 16,000 infantry going up to push further. Perhaps, who knows, tomorrow will find our work fully cut out. Let's hope so and also that the men who went up will make room for us for if once the cavalry get to work

there will be something to go for as most of us are Mons veterans and have a lot of scores to pay back for our old grievances.

Sunday, July 2, 1916

We have "stood to" all day and eagerly awaiting the call to forward but so far the infantry are pushing forward most rapidly but the Germans are retreating orderly—not, as they did at Loos—in chaos, with the result that their line is still intact though sooner or later it must break. Strange, we have advanced more in one day than the Germans have in five months at Verdun and the lines here were as strongly held by the Germans as the French lines were at Verdun. (According to the people who are supposed to know.) So after all our advance yesterday was something to be immensely proud of. Today we have not left the wood as our presence is still a secret here and we shall not go into the line until our time arrives. Let's hope it will soon come. It is better to have a grand smash. Of course, we should have to sacrifice some lives but it would better be to die and quickly end the war than let it linger on interminably causing more and more suffering every day. It is certain everyone of us out here can not be killed, and everyone can not be wounded and if one's time has come one goes up, if not—well all I say is Good old England after the war, so roll on the grand finale and get it over. I'm sure we would cheerfully take the chance.

Sunday, 5.30 p.m.

Just had news that we go up again during the night. You should have heard the mighty cheer from 14,000 voices when the news was posted up. Yes, there must come some time—the eagerness for the coming chance is wonderful and speaks ill for the Bosches when we get at them. It's a funny thing but in a charge when we got to hand grips that the language is simply astounding awful in the extreme but it expresses our contempt for the enemy.

Sunday, 7.30 p.m.

The wood, the stumblingblock of the Anzacs, was bombarded all night and the Anzacs walked right through it this morning without a shot being fired. The ground was strewn with dead German bodies all or nearly all killed by the "Green death" i.e., "Lyddite," good stuff that for such places where the fumes can be held. Excellent day for us—good steady advance and many, many prisoners also the cheering news that the Germans were taken unawares, inasmuch that they did not expect the attack to take place just where it did. Every little thing like this greatly facilitates the advance. We have now reached a most critical point—the Germans' second line of defense is all made of trenches reinforced with concrete and dugouts 50 to 60 feet deep. This simply means bombing them out—their "Morale" however is broken and they are surrendering as soon as they conveniently can. Once more we have the old spy trouble to contend with and

many are the secret wires we have found—still all ruins are being searched and all trench tunnels are being followed up to see what is left of our friends but they generally manage to escape.

Monday, July 3, 1916

3.30 a.m. All excitement—"Saddle up" given. Where are we going? What are we going to do? 5.30 p.m. nothing! All day we have stood to but again disappointed. The fellows up front have gained all their objectives, however, but at what cost! The Bosches have liberally used liquid fire and many of our poor lads have been blinded. "No prisoners" is now the order so we are getting some of our own back. They are dirty fighters—even the Turks are gentlemen compared with the disciples of "Kultur" but we shall all get our revenge and I, for one, shall not take any prisoners unless they are handed over and then well! who knows, revenge is sweet. Expect, however, to go up tomorrow.

Tuesday, July 4, 1916

Same as yesterday, except that a severe thunderstorm has upset everything and we are very, very wet—up to our eyes in mud. However we are moving tomorrow so perhaps we shall get a better place.

Wednesday, July 5, 1916

All going up at 5.30. Am very glad. 11.30 a.m. We are just past our original front line waiting for the Devils to come out. They have done so and are now shelling near by but their aeroplane which was sent up to find out where we were and to range for their artillery, was shot down in our lines so they can only search and sweep for us. What a hope they have got.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday same as yesterday but the artillery has been either silenced or they have shifted it. I'm glad. It's quite a relief not to have to wonder where "they" are going to fall. Tomorrow, Sunday, we are going to clear a wood which has been the stumbling block of the infantry for the past week. Let's hope all is well. Will report more later.

July 27, 1916

Continuing my last letter on the subject of our advance, it will perhaps be an appropriate prelude if I explain, that what must appear to those only versed with the newspaper side of the war a slow and not altogether spectacular rush forward is in reality the metamorphosis of the operations from nineteen months of trench warfare to more or less open fighting. The Germans at the moment are fighting valiantly, realiz-

ing fully the immense issues at stake and are also fighting most desperately with their best troops, but it is gratifying to observe that whatever efforts they make, our fellows have superiority in every direction and the Germans are now believed to be on their third line of defenses which is their last, a fact substantiated by the appearance of Uhlans and other cavalry units in their rear—which units are doubtless intended by the enemy to cover any retirement they may be forced to make and to break up if possible, or in any case, hinder the Franco-British onslaught which must inevitably come when our infantry succeed in driving our foes from their defenses into the open country beyond.

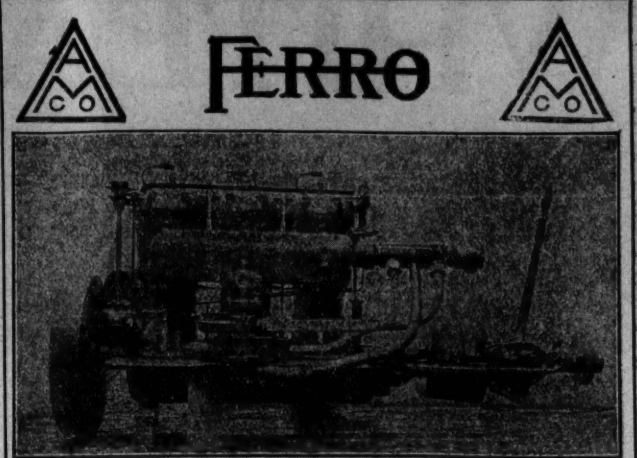
That this has not been accomplished already is due to no fault of ours, but to the fact that the Germans realizing their danger have concentrated over 1,500,000 infantry on the attacked sector and prisoners in our hands have been identified as belonging to units which as recently as July 10 were fighting on the Verdun, Ypres, and Arras fronts. It is quite safe, therefore, to deduce from this important fact that the Germans in making this great stand against us have no more reserves and are now forced to meet any serious demonstration on any particular sector by weakening other portions of their line. A movement never before known to have been done by them to any extent—doubtless this means that the German original huge balance of man power is ended

and that the allies are to have at the end of the war what the Germans had at the beginning i.e., superiority in all branches—numerically of course. As regards our artillery—without doubt conditions are certainly in our favor and from July 1 till July 20 we fired 10,000,000 shells ranging from the modest eighteen pounder to the mighty 15 inch naval guns, whose shells of 863 pounds is hurled 15 miles through space with such deadly accuracy that two shells can be made to fall in the same spot, on to the German defenses liberally leveling the ground and killing or wounding all their men.

Chained to Machine Guns

This terrific bombardment however has its disadvantages and the Germans quick always to take advantage of existing conditions their reserves finding no trenches available for their occupation commenced using the huge shell craters as shelters with the result now that every big shell hole harbors a machine gunner chained to his gun—mark you, chained to his gun by wrist and waist. Such are the German officer's opinions of their men and it is the extermination of those mechanical posts which is now taking the time. Of course, you will realize that it is no use going forward until the rear is safe—in this respect our advance is slow and methodical but it is nevertheless a safe one and therefore does not in any feature compare with

(Continued on Page 7)



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Soldier from Far East Describes Battle

(Continued from Page 6)

the rapid advance at Loos last September.

What the Germans have now lost they have lost for good. Now, having endeavored to satisfy your curiosity as to why our advance is slow and also why we are not yet in Berlin, I will endeavor to give you one or two incidents or engagements in which I have been actively engaged since last writing to you.

Shortly after I concluded my last letter we moved up and with the "Jocks" aptly called by the Germans "The women from Hell" who were making a running attack with their flanks unsupported by infantry. They, having instead a brigade of cavalry (3 regiments and one battery of R. H. A.) waiting under cover to gallop to their assistance if necessary—a move which is calculated to save lives—it does too. The attack was timed for dawn but owing to a heavy ground mist our aim was prevented from seeing, whether the artillery had properly demolished the wire and it was not until 7.30 that a red rocket shot was fired from a huge biplane which swooped from 2,500 feet to 500 over the doomed trenches with a speed I can not describe—conceive if you can a ton and a half dropping dead weight nearly half a mile and you will have guessed what happened.

The red rocket was the Jocks signal but ours was a yell of triumph from the deep throated Scots as they reached the German parapet without a single casualty and saw that what lived of the Germans were hurriedly clambering over the back of their 15 feet deep trenches running for their lives over three-quarters mile of open country for their next line of defense, but their speed was of no avail for with lances lowered and swords drawn from right to left dashed at a full gallop in line, 3 regiments of cavalry. The Germans (some stood, some laid down, some jumped in the air) bewildered, flung up their hands but for them—no quarter, all had to go—the position did not permit of being hampered with extra mouths to fill in England and perhaps trouble for us where we were between two lines of German trenches. Close behind the cavalry, galloped the batteries, full tilt over ditches, bits of trench and shell holes to drop into action fully exposed, covering the return of the cavalry who retiring at a tremendous pace allowed the Jocks in turn under

protection of our short range fire to capture the next line of trenches. Their objective which they did in fine style, following the cavalry's method of "No quarter."

To advance further was not on the program as the lines of wire had not as yet been dealt with but it is satisfactory to note that we are still holding those advanced lines of trenches which command the town of — now in our hands in spite of several counter-attacks delivered by the Huns. As we retired some enemy field guns opened fire on us with shrapnel but fortunately our casualties for the whole brigade were two killed and three wounded. Tin helmets undoubtedly saved a great number.

Hot Artillery Work!

Another exciting bit of business was early last Wednesday when our cavalry division was ordered to clear a wood of Germans, our batteries worked their way to the rear, flanks, and opened a lively fire on some German supports when we observed the flashes of a German battery. We opened fire on them and they soon retaliated. Can you imagine two batteries of artillery in the open firing at one another. I can't even now, although during the action I was like the proverbial cucumber but seen to have forgotten the incidents at the time. Well we went for it hammer and tongs for about six minutes but as I have just mentioned we, having observed their gun positions and got our range before them, had the advantage and in three minutes our six guns fired 418 rounds at 1,725 yards range. Fancy less than a mile—gradually our superiority of fire told and slackening of fire on the enemy's part was observed but most unfortunately a direct hit temporarily put our No. 6 gun out of action and another settled No. 2.

For the moment also our ammunition was running short but the German guns ceased gun by gun until only one was cracking at intervals of 30 to 40 seconds and we then had the chance of bringing up some more wagons of ammunition when we again started banging at them, this time carefully recording our fire and our aim reported that the battery was demolished. This fact has since been confirmed by prisoners—well after this little bit of hot work which did not last more than ten minutes although it seemed an hour we got under cover again and went on our work with six guns sending the others to the rear for repairs and got into the wood. It was dirty work. Dead, a week old were lying there stinking and black all over. The tree were the worst of all for if your horse shied or jumped you were whisked off and left stuck on the wire by your

clothing as though on a line to dry. Some of the contortions pulled by the fellows in their efforts to free themselves were ludicrous in the extreme. I laughed till I cried on occasions especially at one man who, copying T. E. Dunville's poster to a "T" said as he hung "I'm sticking here this week" and this, mind you, whilst the Germans were shelling the wood heavily with shrapnel and our people were shelling the Germans.

Well! we took the wood by 6.30 p.m. and now 600 German prisoners are busy clearing it up so as this is the end of our work to date. I'll leave you till I write again on this subject which will be as soon as there is anything to say. Au revoir.

Pope Asks U.S. Kiddies 'Adopt' Little Belgians

Rome, October 17.—George Barr Baker of New York, a member of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium, has come to Rome on a mission to Pope Benedict. Mr. Baker set before the Pontiff the desperate condition of a million and a half children in Belgian territory occupied by Germany who are so reduced from practical starvation that, if not aided, they soon will be beyond help, and those who survive will be mentally deficient. The commission appeals to the Pope to exercise his influence with American Archbishops and Bishops so that American school children may each adopt a Belgian child at a cost of three cents daily.

The Pontiff listened most sympathetically and gave his full support to the project.

The Pope's Appeal

Rome, October 16.—The Pope

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Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

has made an appeal to the "children of happy and prosperous America to aid the million and a half unhappy children of Belgium." The request of the Pontiff is the result of a visit paid him by George Barr Baker of New York, who came to the Vatican at the instance of Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium.

Mr. Baker told the Pope that the Belgian children were reduced below normal weight and were suffering bodily ills through undernourishment. He said that tuberculosis was increasingly prevalent and had risen from 7 to more than 13 per cent. Mr. Hoover proposes to give the children a supplementary daily meal of a cup of chocolate or milk and one sweetened biscuit made with lard. Experience has shown that this addition to their diet will maintain their condition at normal and will restore those already weakened.

The cost of this meal is three cents for each child daily, and Mr. Hoover hopes to obtain the assistance of the American Catholic clergy in enlisting the American children in relief work.

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Alsace-Lorraine in the Peace Terms

If the People Cannot Be French, They Want at Least an Alsatian Government, and Ask American Aid to That End

By Jonas Lippmann

(Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.)

In view of the fact that the United States, the greatest neutral power, will take a leading part in the peace negotiations which will come sooner or later, their people might well consider the Alsace-Lorraine question. The German contention that there is no question of Alsace-Lorraine is so utterly absurd that it would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader to attempt a contradiction. There is a question of Alsace-Lorraine; the Zabern affair, still fresh in our minds, proves it. When the two provinces became annexed to Germany in 1871 the population had a right to expect a fair treatment at the hands of their conquerors; they had a right to suppose that their new masters would give them the same constitutional privileges as those enjoyed by other German States, such as Württemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, &c. But no! Alsace-Lorraine became a Reichsland, ruled by a Prussian Statthalter appointed by the Kaiser.

The famous "Laws of Exception" (Abwergesetze) were instituted for the purpose of a quick Germanization of the former French provinces. French kindness and tact, which had been the rule until 1870, gave way to sudden Prussian brutality and arrogance. Everything reminding the Alsatians that they once belonged to the great French family was virtually eradicated. It is necessary to recall here that during the 200 years of French rule—from Louis XIV. to Napoleon III.—both the French and German languages were used by officials as well as by the population. Mortgages, licenses, death, marriage and birth certificates were registered in both languages, the obvious object being to facilitate business transactions between the Alsatians and their neighbors across the Rhine.

The very day the Prussians took possession of the new territory things changed. With one stroke of the dictatorial pen the French language was simply abolished. One hour a week was deemed sufficient for French instruction in the Imperial public schools. Disgusted, a great many of the inhabitants, mostly professors, lawyers, doctors, emigrated to France. German officials and soldiers of fortune took their places. The Alsatians, business men and property holders, who, for obvious reasons, could not leave their homes, kept socially away from the Alt-Deutsch, (immigrants;) two distinct populations lived under the same roof, as it were, but as distant from one another as the north pole is from the south pole.

Two parties came into the political field, the "protestataires" and the "autonomists," the former, as the name implies, refusing to accept the clause of the Treaty of Frankfurt which tore them from France, the latter admitting the constitutional validity of the annexation, but demanding a strictly Alsatian administration.

For years "protestataire" Deputies were elected to the Reichstag. But each electoral victory corresponded to an increased severity of the Statthalter. New laws of exception were invented—the expulsion of Alsatians suspected not to be in love with the new rulers; the passport ordinance, compelling Alsatians who had emigrated to provide themselves with a passport to pay the last homage to a dead father or mother; the suppression of newspapers; the prohibition of French inscriptions on tombstones; the obligation for business firms to keep their books with German formulae, and a number of other ordinances as odious. Prince Hohenzollern-Schillingfurst, former Ambassador to Paris, took a special pride in annoying, as he expressed, "those fool Alsatians who refuse to be Germans."

In the meantime Alsatians were distressed at the news from France Bonapartists, Monarchists, and, later on, Boulangists were undermining the fragile foundations of the Third Republic. Prince Jerome as Emperor, Comte de Chambord as King Henri V., Boulanger as military Dictator were the hopes of

the enemies of the republic. The famous "Ligue des Patriotes" in Paris, headed by the misguided but patriotic Deroulede, helped unconsciously the agitators. Street parades and public meetings with the hypocritical slogan "Revanche" were the order of the day. From 1887 to 1891 the Alsatians suffered moral tortures at the hands of France and physical tortures at the hands of Germany.

The Germans were not slow to take advantage of the situation. In order to break the solid opposition block composed of "Protestataires" and "Autonomists" they resorted to a most diabolical scheme, by injecting into the political fights the germs of religious prejudice and hatred. By the importation of German Socialists they succeeded in forming an anti-clerical party, a sort of local Kulturkampf, a la Bismarck. Be it remembered that the Catholic population of Alsace-Lorraine numbered at that time about 850,000 against 350,000 Protestants. It does not take long to arouse religious feeling. When the Catholics realized the danger they organized the Volks-partei (party of the people.)

The German plan succeeded. Alsatian Catholics fighting Alsatian Protestants could produce but one result, the result expected at Berlin, namely, so to divide the population as to insure the success of the German candidates to the Reichstag. From that time on Alsace-Lorraine was represented in the Reichstag by Germans.

This explains the Berlin contention, heard so often lately, that Alsace-Lorraine is reconciled with Germany. The contention is wrong and absurd, for at the very moment of the outbreak of this war the Alsatians, realizing that religious feuds could only help the Prussians to the detriment of Alsace-Lorraine, decided to bury the hatchet and to form a new party under the name of National Party, comprising only real and true Alsatians.

The German scheme, consisting of fomenting religious or race hatred, worked so well in Alsace that the Imperial German Government is trying it at this very hour in unfortunate Belgium. Von Bissing devotes his leisure hours to fomenting strife between the Flemings and Walloons, who compose the population of Belgium.

Contrary to von Bissing's expectations, the plan has failed. The Flemings and Walloons are not fighting one another. They refuse to do von Bissing's bidding. They love their country too much. They have learned from Alsatian history that they must stand together—a solid mass—at least until the day when Belgium is liberated.

But to come back to Alsace. It is necessary for the peace plenipotentiaries or for the mediators, if you choose to call them so, to remember that the question of Alsace-Lorraine must be settled definitely in favor of Alsace-Lorrainers. Their preferences are for France, which has treated them with kindness while they were her subjects and whose heart beats in common with their hearts. But if, unfortunately, conditions at the end of this war should be so that they cannot again belong to the French family, then, in the name of justice and humanity, let them at least be Alsatians with Alsatian officials to administer the two provinces.

Alsatians are republicans and independent. They love their customs as much as their country. They are jealous of their rights. Both General Joffre and President Poincaré had that in mind when, speaking in the new French Alsatian city of Thann in August, 1914, and February, 1915, they solemnly said:

"France is happy to open her arms to you, dear Alsatians, who have been so long and so cruelly separated from her. She will respect your traditions, your religious beliefs, and your liberties."

What a contrast with the Prussian arrogance which for forty-five years has trampled upon everything that was dear to Alsace. Neither traditions nor liberties were respected. Why, then, should Alsace not hope and pray and wish for a crushing defeat of its oppressors?

What Do England's Monster Guns Mean?

New 18 Inch Rifles Believed To Be Answer to Smashing Blows Delivered by Germany in Jutland Battle—Stoutest Armor Shattered by Masses of High Explosives

The coming of the 18 inch gun announced by the British naval authorities means great changes in warfare on land and sea. Why it may render necessary the development of a new type of dreadnought, in other words, the making over of navies, is explained in the following article from The New York Sun.

"I SAW the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable go down. It would be wrong to say the Queen Mary went down: she went up. She must have taken two or three broadsides right into her, and some of the shells must have landed in the magazines, for the great vessel went up in pieces into the air."

So a personal narrative describes how two of Great Britain's formidable ships were suddenly destroyed. It was all over in a few seconds.

The question has arisen: Has the British Admiralty kept from the public the real reason for the quick destruction of those magnificent vessels? In the opinion of some naval experts the proposed adoption of the 18 inch gun for the English superdreadnoughts now being built supplies an answer to the question. It also suggests questions regarding the United States navy. Some of these questions are:

Are all of our superdreadnoughts outclassed as the Queen Mary undoubtedly was?

Have the greatest of our battleships become obsolescent overnight?

Have some of the European navies a vastly superior power of attack? And do they intend to hold this lead at all odds?

Americans have been decidedly proud of the navy's 14 inch weapons, and very recently the Pennsylvania showed what these modern Long Toms could do at more than eleven miles. Despite this the Navy Department has about decided to put 16 inch guns on the battleships last authorized. But now comes Great Britain with 18 inch weapons.

The 16 inch gun is undoubtedly a more formidable piece than the 14 inch rifle of our fleet, but the 18 inch weapons will represent a still longer lead over the 16 inch gun. This is because the power to damage or to destroy increases as the cube of the larger calibre instead of being directly proportional to the increase in calibre inch by inch. A 14 inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds; the 16 inch projectile weighs something like 2,100 pounds and the 18 inch gun will probably fire a missile approximating 3,000 pounds.

Before the present conflict the immediate assumption would have been that the object in adopting the 18 inch gun was to obtain a longer range primarily and then to increase the capacity to break through thicker walls of defensive steel. This used to be the well known universal principle of attack. But the battle cruiser action in the North Sea and later the still greater fight off the coast of Jutland have changed the views of naval men.

The British technical press has confidently asserted that the Germans developed no surprises in those two actions, either in the form of guns or in projectiles. Just the same there is reason for believing that the 18 inch weapon is an admission of the contrary and is Great Britain's hope in an effort to recover her ordnance supremacy. Otherwise why should she want to abandon her present 15 inch guns for which so much has been claimed.

It has been stated that the adoption of the 18 inch gun is intended to facilitate attack upon steel clad coast defenses rather than to promote greater striking power in dealing with enemy ships. This statement, however, must be taken with a grain of salt, because the first purpose of a battle fleet is to measure forces with the foe's armored squadrons.

A British naval officer who was present during the Jutland battle has written: "It was really bad luck that the Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible were lost, because it was purely chance shots which brought about their destruction. The armor would have withstood any amount of shell fire, but in each case a shell took the top off the turret and the explosion went down to the magazine, with the result that the ship blew up." The point of greatest interest in this statement is that the protecting armor was smashed and flame was carried right down into the bowels of the vessels.

The question is then, whether there is a form of attack using other than armor piercing projectiles which makes results of this sort extremely probable. Has the German navy, carrying weapons of smaller calibre than the British fleet, been able to score by reason of a modified form of high explosive shell. If this is the

case it may be concluded that the new 18 inch gun is not to throw armor piercing shells but instead projectiles carrying a much larger charge of high explosive.

In her two great European battles with the British fleet Germany has apparently put to service the lessons learned in her attack upon the steel-clad forts of Liege and Namur. The Belgian and French ordnance engineers were disappointed if not surprised by the manner in which the great cupolas of steel were crushed or smashed like mushrooms under heel. Those defenses were the latest thing in fortifications. Similar defenses surrounded Antwerp, and they too suffered the same fate when the Kaiser's biggest howitzers were turned against them.

What the Germans tried out first upon Liege they afterward used elsewhere, and finally it is believed they employed this system of high explosive shell attack in measuring forces with the British fleet. The 18 inch gun may therefore be considered a tribute to the Kaiser's experts and the limitation is all the more flattering because of the scale employed. Yet the truth is the Kaiser's ordnance engineers are in our debt; Yankee ingenuity and certain Government tests have helped the Fatherland where they failed to bring conviction here.

As far back as 1898 a test was made at the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, that may properly be said to have blazed the way for the present day high explosive attack. In that test a 16 inch turret plate was destroyed by an outside explosion of a single shell loaded with gun cotton. The shell was simply suspended lengthwise against the face of the upright plate. When the charge was detonated it shattered the massive piece of steel.

The chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at that time Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil was not disposed to attach importance to that demonstration. Indeed he unhesitatingly declared that the navy was fearful of high explosives on shipboard, even though they might be fired from guns. Nevertheless he realized what the future possibly had in store, for on January 18, 1901, he said:

"I think all the artillerymen in the world are looking forward to the day when they can fire safely large quantities of high explosives. Of course there is no question as to their destructive effect as compared with the gunpowder shell of today. You take a 12 inch shell and explode it on board ship today and the local destruction will be considerable. Everybody in the neighborhood would be killed and the small machinery, pipes, wires, &c., would be out but the ship herself probably would not be put out of action by it or would not be fatally hurt. Now if you can put a very large quantity of high explosive on board safely and explode it there is no telling what would happen." This was in substance a prophecy.

The men here who have probably done most to achieve the very results that Admiral O'Neil pictured are Louis Gathmann and W. S. Isham. These men worked out their problem in different ways, but each of them proved that it was possible to hurl wet gun-cotton and explosive gelatine from guns and at the same time to achieve an astonishing measure of demolition.

Seventeen years ago the navy had at least one man alive to the situation. That was Assistant Naval Constructor Robert B. Dashiell, a man that did much to improve naval ordnance during his short but brilliant career. Early in 1899 he wrote to the Senate Naval Committee:

"Experiments with submarine mines detonated at varying distances from the hull and the recent detonation at Sandy Hook of a 12 inch shell at high velocity against a heavy armor plate all show conclusively that the detonation of a shell containing five hundred pounds of gun cotton either against a ship's side or even in the water a few feet away from her hull is sufficient to place her hors de combat. Such a result is not to be measured by or compared with any outlay of money by which it may be accomplished."

The layman may possibly be bewildered by the frequent use of the term "detonation." Briefly it may be described as that form of explosion which causes the simultaneous ignition of every particle of an ex-

plosive mass and not its progressive conflagration. This brings into play an extraordinary measure of energy. The process is thus explained by Sir Hiram S. Maxim:

"In all high explosives, such as picric acid, nitroglycerine and gun-cotton, the explosive wave runs through the mass at almost inconceivable velocity; the wave passes through the mass as a wave of light passes through a block of glass. If properly detonated the whole mass is converted into incandescent gas before it has had time to expand."

"We then have an enormous pressure generated instantaneously, which relieves itself at the point of least resistance. The strength of material we have to deal with in this world is limited. No material ever discovered is sufficiently strong to hold these high explosives."

Again, the very quickness with which a thoroughly detonated high explosive exerts itself was accidentally recorded here a few years ago. Tests were under way to determine the crater making effect of shells charged with materials of that sort. They were simply lowered into shallow trenches and set off electrically.

On one occasion the manila rope tied about the upturned base of one of the shells was not removed before the experiment, although allowed to drop down upon the projectile, over which a thin covering of loose dirt fell. When the base of that steel shell was recovered there was a deep impress upon its surface of the rope, showing distinctly the modelling of the hempen strands.

The explosion had the speed of a lightning bolt and acted with such extraordinary velocity that the resistance of the soft rope, backed by the layer of loose dirt and the superposed air, was enough to convert the line virtually into a die that left its impress upon the hard metal. In other words, the rope was caught and acted upon before it had time to yield to any extent, and the atmosphere for the instant became as rigid as a mountain of flint.

Why is it that so many of the conservative school of ordnance experts have doubted the practical value of attack by means of exterior explosion and have pinned their faith instead on armor piercing projectiles equipped with nicely set time fuse? The answer is: They believed that the exploding mass of gun cotton would exert itself harmlessly in the air along the line of least resistance, as they imagined it. They could not conceive that under some circumstances armor plate would offer less opposition.

True, free air is exceedingly elastic, but a sudden blow gives it a measure of relative solidity, the speed of the blow determining the resistance.

In considering how this high explosive form of attack is superior to armor piercing projectiles it must first be borne in mind that battles between rival fleets and engagements between forts and ships are long range affairs. Herein conditions differ radically from the experimental tests at proving grounds.

The distant flight of projectiles is curving and gives the shell a chance to begin to fall, or tumble, as it is technically described, so that the point strikes the defensive walls at more or less of a sharp angle. When this angle is inside of 35 degrees there is only remote chance that the point of the missile will bite. The glancing blow turns the shell aside and it will not penetrate or pierce.

This applies with equal force to the heavy plating of dreadnoughts and the massive shields or turrets of forts. The further away the attacking gun and the higher and more curving the flight of the projectile the less likely is the shell to bore its way through the walls of steel and to burst after penetration. At the same time in order to give the missile penetrative capacity it must be strong, and this of necessity limits the size of the cavity which holds the explosive charge.

Manifestly perforation is dependent upon velocity. A projectile steadily loses speed the further it travels from the muzzle of the gun. Therefore there is a very big chance that it will fail to get through the heaviest armor at modern maximum battle ranges. It may be able to tear a hole through lesser plating, but its greatest destructive work hinges upon its bursting within the enemy's ship. It won't do this unless it meets a sufficient obstacle to check its flight and to give the time fuse the interval necessary to explode or detonate the shell charge. At present day battle ranges the

(Continued on Page 9)

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

Nurseryland, III.

After a thorough lustration at the hands of the Municipal Health Department which will make Chang Su Ho's Gardens one of the most sanitary and cleanly places in the whole of Shanghai, the stall-holders of Nurseryland will take possession and the great transformation in preparation for December 1 and 2 will begin.

Mrs. Stephen and Mme. de Rossi have organized an excellent variety show for both days of the exhibition—the "Empire"—where singing, conjuring, a cake walk and animal dancers will delight visitors for half an hour twice each evening. Some amusing dialogues are also promised.

Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Crighton and Mrs. Kent will be in charge of a fish pond—a magic pool where with rod and line astounding fish may be caught, all specially selected from Eastern and Home waters—5 throws for a dollar.

The Doll's section presided over by Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Wheelock will be housed in "The House that Jack built," and beside it will be "The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe," mentioned last week.

A myriad lovely dolls will inhabit

"The House that Jack built," dolls of all kinds and sizes with wardrobes of beautiful clothes and millinery; dolls with bath tubs and everything that appertains thereto; grown-up dolls in costume, including a Russian Droschky driver; lovely beds, basinettes, etc.—a medley of such attractions for little girls, and big ones too, that it is hoped that attention will not be completely diverted from the legitimate owners of the house—the Malt, the Rat, the Cat, the Dog, and the Cow with the Crumpled Horn. This "desirable mansion" will be raffled for a child's playhouse, the tickets costing 50 cents each.

Everyone will have noticed the "Nurseryland" street poster designed by Mrs. H. Morriss. The original, with the autographs of those taking part in the Exhibition added, and several other posters will be put up for auction. There will be two advertising the "Empire" entertainment—one, a "Cat and Dog" on a brown background; the other a "Dancing Boy." The "Illustrated Story" also has two—"Peter calling at the window to the children" and "Captain Hook and the Crocodile."

(Continued on Page 10)

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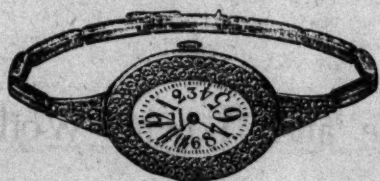
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The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

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What Do England's Monster Guns Mean?

(Continued from Page 8)

best that the man behind the gun can hope to do is to hit his target anywhere. Indeed, the gun pointer may be expected to strike the mark and yet not see the object of his attack.

Where external explosion is counted upon the projectile will burst whether it hits thick or thin plating; and no matter what the distance be or the measure of its remaining velocity, the shell charged with high explosive will burst upon impact and with a maximum of harmful energy. That violence is all that is needed to accomplish the desired damage.

Theoretically the ordnance textbooks cover scarcely more than the

A B C of the mysterious subject of detonation, but practically the performance of the German gun has taught England and the rest of the world something of its power to wreck and ruin. Applied to naval warfare, what then is likely to be the outcome of the substitution of great aerial torpedoes or torpedo shells for armor piercing projectiles?

To put it in plain terms, it means that it will be necessary hereafter enormously to increase the thickness of protecting armor or, recognising the futility of this, virtually to strip the fighting ship of this heavy steel and to limit the coat of

mail only to thicknesses capable of halting missiles discharged by the smaller rapid fire weapons. That is to say, there is not a ship in the American navy today capable of surviving a salvo of 18-inch shells. If only one or two of the lot find a mark their great charges of high explosive would either destroy off-hand or wreck the craft.

Not only will the 18 inch gun outrange our proposed 16 inch guns but just as the bigger weapon brings increased accuracy of performance so will the 18 inch rifle be able to fire further and to do its work more precisely and with a greater measure of destructive energy because of the abolition of the armor piercing form of attack. Physically in touch with the foe at any point, the high explosive will do the work expected of it, and therefore will be effective at any range.

The angle of impact is of no moment; detonation will follow instantly upon meeting any material resistance. This may be some part of the body of the foe's ship or it may be the surrounding water a few yards away. In any case there will be damage.

This may not affect the vessel's structure, but it may wreck machinery, rupture pipes, break electrical connections or disarrange other vital mechanisms so that the propelling engines will cease to run, ammunition hoists halt and turret turning gear and gun elevating apparatus fall just when they are most needed. In short, the man behind the 18 inch gun will be able to score where today his armor piercing shots would fall.

The 18 inch rifle may be expected to work a revolution not only in battle tactics but in naval architecture. The question that puzzles is: What form will the defence take?

Speed and facility of manoeuvring will probably take the place of armor plate. In other words, it seems now likely that the battleships of the near future will fight like naked gladiators, and victory will go to the one that strikes first and reaches a vital spot.

A 17th Century Chef

In the seventeenth-century France personal honor was regarded with so much sensitiveness as to become almost a fetish. And not only among the nobly-born was this the case. Cecile Hugon tells a story of Vatel, the Duc de Conde's chef, which shows that even a cook would choose death to a fancied dishonor.

"The King arrived one Thursday

night at Chantilly, and Vatel was greatly put to it to have an adequate repast. He strewed the hall with jonquilla, and the food was abundant. But on two of the tables there was no roast meat.

"I have lost my honor!" cried Vatel. "This is an affront that I cannot endure!"

"His friend Gourville tried to console him, and helped him to make further arrangements for the commissariat. Gourville, kind man, also confided to the Duke the distress of his servant at the absence of those two roasts. Conde at once went to Vatel and said to him:

"Vatel, everything is going well;

never was seen such a beautiful supper as the King's!"

"Monseigneur," replied Vatel, "your kindness completes my confusion. I know there was no roast at two tables."

"Do not be anxious," said the Duke. "Everything is admirable!"

"Vatel was consoled, the Duke was satisfied, and the feast cost 16,000 francs. Vatel however was destined to fall a victim to his pride. Some fish ordered from the coast failed to arrive at the proper time. Vatel waited a few hours, and then fell upon his sword, rather than survive the disgrace of allowing his master to dine without fish."



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If there are children in your home, you will naturally appreciate what a Victrola means to you and to them.

Come in and hear some of the beautiful Victor music. Bring the children along and we'll play some of their favorites. Victrolas \$15 to \$400. Victors \$10 to \$100. Easy terms can be arranged, if desired.

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Do not be misled by the so-called
"JUST AS GOOD." Look for the
"DOG" on every Machine and Record.

Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

Both these are cleverly depicted on a blue background, suggesting night. There are, besides, two others in connection with side shows. The programs have also been designed by Mrs. Morris.

Several pies of "Four and Twenty Black Birds" will be in charge of Mrs. T. A. Clark, who has arranged that only prizes will be forthcoming, pretty little silver articles being amongst them.

A novel idea is that of children stencilling their own 'Xmas cards. Mrs. Frost will have a room where this may be done. Plain cards and all kinds of amusing stencil designs will be ready for the little ones to choose from, each finished card costing 20 cents. Both designs and stencil brushes will be on sale so that those who wish to paint their own Christmas cards will be able to continue this very interesting occupation in their homes. Stencil rag books, entirely made in Shanghai, will also be for sale.

Mrs. Neild will have a stall for Tiny Tots, comprising toys both Japanese and foreign, costing from 5 to 20 cents each. There will be good, wholesome sweets too, at 20 cents a packet.

In the gallery Mrs. Ezra will have charge of 40 tables which will be reserved for tea. Here the tired purchaser may refresh himself with delicious cakes and sandwiches before again resuming operations downstairs! Tea will be 50 cents.

During the evening an illuminated "Nurseryland" baby will show the place where refreshments, including coffee made specially by an expert, sweets, whiskies and sodas, cigars and cigarettes, may be had, and Mrs. Trumper will be in charge. Messrs. Lane and Crawford have kindly contributed the delicious coffee and helped with the provisions.

Mrs. K. D. Stewart will have a splendid assortment of calendars, many of them designed by Mrs. Beck, Mr. Toeg and local artists. There will be 'Xmas cards, and postcards from Liberty's; name cards for children's parties; kewpies; besides some very attractive crepe paper luncheon sets, the plates, etc. being of cardboard, the tablecloths of crepe paper. A very useful feature will be the paper shopping bags which should prove a great convenience to purchasers carrying numerous small parcels.

Two 'Xmas trees, fully dressed and lighted, will be for sale. These and all sorts of pretty, sparkling articles for decorations will be in charge of Mrs. Dawe and Mrs. H. H. Read. They will have, too, several little chalets with accessories, forming a charming winter scene suitable either for a 'Xmas table decoration or for arranging round the foot of a 'Xmas tree.

Garden Boxes, which constitute one of the many competitions, will be in the hands of Mrs. Craddock and Mrs. Wingrove. Here, also, will be palms and ferns for sale, and what, perhaps, will appeal to children as much as anything in this fascinating Exhibition—little puppies and kittens, squirrels, rabbits, canaries and pigeons, all ready to be adopted by kind foster parents. There will also be a little goat-chaise with goat and harness complete. Mrs. Craddock, 40, Route de Say Zoong, and Mrs. Wingrove 3, Weihaiwei Road, would be very glad to receive birds or pet animals for this stall.

Mrs. Ronald Macleod and Mrs. Beck have the management of the Picture Gallery where pictures appropriate for the nursery and those for competition will be on view. Among the former are nursery rhyme pictures and also a collection of reproductions of great pictures suitable for children—four very nice reproductions of children's heads by Groppe and a picture of the young Duke of Gloucester, by Reynolds, being among them. Shanghai has

many amateur artists and it is hoped all who can will find time either to compete or send in pictures suitable for the nursery so that an interesting show will result. The sending-in days will be published later but if it is more convenient pictures can be sent now to Mrs. Ronald Macleod, 24, Weihaiwei Road.

Mrs. Morducovitch's stall will be devoted to sweets. Such sweets! Mdm. de Coursier's famous chocolate caramels will be made while you wait. There will be Russian chocolates too, besides delicious sweets specially made for children. Messrs. Bianchi and Sullivan have also provided a varied assortment of very excellent sweets from their shops.

A beautiful model of a children's dining-room will be shown by Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., panelled, with pretty window and frieze. As space is precious, the room and furniture will be made two-thirds full size. They are also giving a beautiful little model villa doll's house which will have electric batteries for bells and lights.

The packing of the hundreds of articles sold will be no light task. Mrs. Moule, the Rev. W. H. Price and Mr. and Mrs. Billings will superintend the arrangements of this very busy and important branch of the Exhibition.

The music on both days will be supplied by Prof. Papini and his orchestra and the Carlton Band.

By the kindness of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a Bank will be established IN THE HALL where compradore orders and cheques may be cashed and books of coupons purchased. One dollar books of coupons will contain eleven 10 cent coupons and it is hoped that the public will avail itself to the full of these, which are highly satisfactory for all concerned.

Tickets \$1 (children half price) are now on sale and may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Quin, 77 Avenue du Roi Albert, or from members of the executive committee: Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Burkill, Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Skinner Turner. Hon. Treasurer, A. W. Burkill, Esq.

"Nurseryland" will be declared open by Lady de Sausmarez on Friday, December 1 at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, after five and a half months absence from

Shanghai, arrived from Vancouver with their eldest daughter Miss Georgy Liddell, on Saturday 18th instant.

Sir Charles and Lady Dudgeon, who were on the Continent when war broke out, have divided their time between Switzerland and Italy and are now staying at Lake Como.

Mrs. Ayscough's lecture "Friendly Books on Far Cathay" in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms to the students of the Chamber's Language School and young Britons who were invited to attend was very much appreciated.

Mrs. Ayscough touched upon the great periods of Chinese history, its religions and literature and also suggested that its geographical divisions may have influenced China's attitude towards foreigners, all people living South of the great range which separates Canton, where foreigners first dwell, from Peking and the North being regarded as tribute bearers from time immemorial. In conclusion she quoted Cooke who said in 1857, "all dealing with the interior of China is impossible unless your agents speak the language of the people."

The lecture was illustrated by Mr. Carter, very fine lantern slides including illustrations of famous old books being thrown on the screen, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez being heartily endorsed in his vote of thanks at the end of the evening.

To lovers of Kipling a very interesting evening is in store at the Country Club on Wednesday 29th at 9.15, when Mr. Henry Schlee will give "An Evening with Kipling," Mrs. Isherwood and Mr. Curry contributing to the musical part of the programme.

During the summer Mr. Schlee, at the invitation of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society, expounded Kipling's philosophy of life in the selection of his poems, reciting from School, Work, Sea, Ballads and Creed, and those who were present will not easily forget a very instructive and altogether delightful evening.

Friends of Mme. Thue will be glad to hear that she had sufficiently recovered from her illness to leave the hospital on Sunday last.

Mr. Kenneth Brand, who went through the Cameron Campaign

has just obtained three months furlough and is going to England.

Mr. P. W. Massey returned to Shanghai on Friday after six weeks absence, during which time he visited the Gorges and Chungking.

Mr. C. E. Geddes arrived by the Empress of Asia on Saturday, 18th, Empress of Asia on Saturday 18th leaving again for Hankow on Monday.

The "Veterans' Club" in Hand Court, High Holborn, London, was founded about 5 years ago by Major Arthur Haghard with the object of meeting the needs of Army and Navy men who were leaving the Services. That the importance of this Club has been fully recognised may be seen by its list of patrons and patronesses, the Duke of Bedford and Admiral Beresford heading a list of between 60 and 70 eminent men and women.

Here ex-Service men will find excellent accommodation, and they will be helped to find employment, or, in the event of such a war as the present one, to rejoin the colors. The Club also forms a meeting place for Army and Navy men who live in London or its neighborhood or for those who visit

the metropolis from any part of the Empire at any time.

Its scope, since the beginning of the war, has been much enlarged, and now any soldier, or sailor serving, can become a member. What this means to a man home on furlough who lives, say, in Yorkshire, at once becomes apparent. Every comfort awaits him when he arrives worn and tired out, at one of the great London terminals. For a small charge he can obtain a good meal and a good bed, which enable him to continue his journey the following day refreshed in body and spirit.

Seven thousand men have been enrolled as members for which privilege they give what subscription they can, the minimum being 2s. 6d., a quarter for town members, the same amount covering a period of six months for country members.

With the terrible war ravaging Europe, the present premises have become too small and funds are greatly needed that the Committee may acquire a larger and more suitable building, which they now have in view, in a central part of London. For every day men are returning from the battlefields wounded and incapacitated, and after the war there will be an endless stream of broken men urgently needing help.

Donors of £100 or upward to the funds will be entitled to dedicate a bedroom or bedrooms in the new buildings as memorials to ships,

regiments, or individuals, or in any way desired, and it is hoped that Shanghai, ever generous, will respond to this appeal so that sufficient funds may be forthcoming to dedicate a Shanghai room to some poor fellow incapacitated and with-

out friends who might otherwise be homeless too. Mrs. Hilton Johnson, who has been asked to undertake the duties of local Honorary Secretary, will gladly acknowledge all contributions sent to her at No. 20, Ferry Road.

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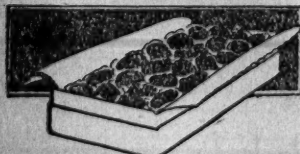
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What The Christian Missions Are Doing In Shanghai

Short Statements By Leading Workers

"ARE there missionaries in Shanghai and if so what are they doing?" is a question that visitors ask who come to this city and there are not many who can give them definite reply. All know that there is some work going on but it is of that sort that does not make much noise on ordinary occasions and there is not any very good opportunity for one to find out without going to a great deal of trouble which the ordinary layman does not do. To answer this question The China Press welcomes the opportunity to present the following papers which were read at the recent opening meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association. They are written by local persons well known to the missionary body and constitute the best succinct statement of Protestant missions that has been compiled.

Records show that there are more than four hundred Protestant missionaries living in Shanghai. Many of these have no official connection with the local Church but are engaged in business, editorial and other duties in connection with the whole of China. These papers do not deal with this general work but only with what missions are doing locally in Shanghai. The story begins with the year 1843 the year after Shanghai was opened as a port, when Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart representing the London Mission landed here and began their work in the native city. That they were not welcome guests was shown by the fact that the tracts which they distributed were burned in public but in recent years the attitude of hostility has been turned into friendliness as is shown by the progress indicated in these papers:

London Mission By Rev. E. Barnip

Mission Established in 1843 in Chinese native city by Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart.

Nature of Work:—Evangelistic; Educational; Medical and Literary.

Present Staff:—2 clerical missionaries engaged in evangelistic and church work.

1 head master at Medhurst College

1 lady missionary for work among women and girls.

1 lady missionary for Girls' Boarding School at Medhurst.

2 men doctors.

1 matron women's hospital.

1 representative in the Christian Literature Society.

Total 9 workers

In Addition (under temporary appointment)

1 assistant master at Medhurst College.

1 matron in men's hospital.

These are not on the Mission Staff but we are looking forward to the Board at home appointing two such permanent workers on the staff of the Mission. It may be that these two temporary workers may still continue their services in the mission.

Ideal Staff:—One extra clerical missionary with educational qualifications to relieve one of the present staff for work in the Theological Institute which at present is temporarily closed.

1 woman doctor for women's hospital.

1 lady for training Biblewomen.

This would bring the permanent staff of the mission to 14 members.

Evangelistic Work:—(1) In Shanghai Three chapels—Shantung, Independent and Self-supporting. Native City. Medhurst College.

Total Membership of 3 Places:—334 men and women

122 children

188 enquirers

Total Contributions \$2,520—average \$4 per adult member or \$2.10 including enquirers.

Sunday Schools—Shanghai children 341)

) Teachers 36

adults 65)

Sunday school work not yet developed in Country Districts.

Educational:—In Shanghai

1.—Medhurst College—middle school with 1 year college training 196 boys including 150 boarders

2.—Medhurst Girls' Middle School 20 girls including 10 boarders

3.—Native City Boys'—Primary and High Primary 90 boys including 25 boarders

4.—Native City Girls'—Primary and Higher Primary 40 girls

Total 346 pupils

Medical:—Two hospital staffed by the Mission but controlled by a joint

Committee composed of Foreigners and Chinese in the community and also representatives of the Mission.

Men's Hospital (Shantung Rd.) In Patients 1,446, Out Patients

Anglican Missions By M. P. Walker

The work of the American Church Mission began at a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in New York in May, 1834, when it was decided to establish a mission in China. As a result of this decision two young men set sail for China in 1835, arriving in Canton in October of that year. Though they were warmly welcomed by the foreigners there, it was found impossible to do any mission work as edicts had been issued forbidding the Chinese on pain of death to embrace the doctrine of Jesus. On investigation it was decided to settle in Batavia, Java, and there learn the language. They were joined there by a young man named William Jones Boone. He was a graduate of South Carolina College and the Virginia Theological Seminary. Besides being a clergyman, he was a Doctor of Medicine and had been admitted to the Bar in 1833.

When a student at the Seminary, one evening he was talking earnestly with his room-mate about going to China. His room-mate said, "You can't go; China isn't open. It isn't possible." He turned and said, "Pickney, if by going to China and staying there the whole term of my natural life I could but the hinges of the door so that the next man who comes would be able to go in, I would be glad to go."

He reached Batavia in 1837, where he was soon in charge of a Chinese boys' school, while studying the language. His companion's health failing he was left along with his wife. In 1842 a treaty with China having opened five ports to foreigners, the Mission was moved to Amoy. But this same year he lost his wife and his own health becoming very poor, he returned to America. While there he was consecrated Bishop and returned in 1845, arriving in Shanghai on June 17, with two married couples and three single lady workers, and from that time Shanghai has been the most important center of the American Church Mission in China and the see city of the Bishop of Shanghai.

The first convert of the new

Mission in Shanghai was baptised on Easter Day, 1846. This was a young Chinese named Wong Kong-chai, who was the father of Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott.

By 1847 they reported 17 Communicants in Shanghai and a school of 22 boys. By this time property had been procured inside the city, and a church (since pulled down) and houses had been built. Soon land was procured outside the city in Hongkew, and the Church of Our Saviour, which was on Broadway until it was pulled down the other day, was built in 1853. At the time it was built it was one of a row of mission buildings standing along the bank of the Whangpoo River, which at that time came up to Broadway.

Bishop Graves is the fifth Bishop, and under each Bishop has been witnessed a steady growth. In addition to the evangelistic work and small schools, Bishop Schereschewsky, the third Bishop, bought the property and founded what is now St. John's University in the year 1879. At the present time the work in Shanghai is divided into five centers:

In Hongkew are the Church of Our Saviour, the corner stone of the new church having recently been laid on Dixwell Road. This is an entirely self-supporting parish and the new church is being built with Chinese funds. This parish has a membership of 335. In Hongkew are also a boys' school, being composed of day and boarding students who are prepared to enter the collegiate department of St. John's; St. Luke's Hospital with a record of 52,000 patients for last year, and the business offices of the Mission which are also in Hongkew.

In the Native City are a church and two schools.

At Sinza, in Avenue Road, we have a self-supporting church, a boys' school, a girls' school, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital treating 15,000 patients last year.

In French town the parish of All Saints' has been opened within the last year.

At Jessfield is St. John's University with 470 boys, St. Mary's with 230 girls, an orphanage for girls, and also a dispensary treating 17,000 patients last year.

In all the work in Shanghai there is a staff of one Bishop, 21 foreign men, 32 foreign women, 100 Chinese workers, and 1,316 Christians.

Among the signs of growth for the future are; the new Church of Our Saviour; plans for an entirely new St. Luke's with beds for 250 patients in a new locality; new ground has been bought and plans are being drawn for a new St. Mary's; and with the removal of that school from the Jessfield Compound the College contemplates extensive development.

Two of the Shanghai Chinese Clergy have just been released from their work here to undertake a new mission in Shansi. This is to be the work of the Chinese Church, the Chung Hua Sheng Kung-hui, or native church composed of all the Dioceses of the English and American Churches in China.

Although I do not feel in any way competent to undertake the task, I believe I am supposed to say something of the work of the Church Missionary Society in Shanghai.

Work commenced in the same year as that of the American Church Mission, i.e., in 1845, with the arrival of Rev. Messrs. Smith and McClatchie, the latter living here for many years. Since the year 1853, when a proposal was made by the Bishop of Victoria that the Province of Kiangsu be left to the American Church and the Church Missionary Society labor in Chekiang, there has been comparatively little work of the English Mission here, but it was not until 1908 at the Lambeth Conference that a definite delimitation of districts was settled upon, so that now the English and American Dioceses do not overlap. At present the work under the Church Missionary Society in Shanghai is as follows:

Educational: The Anglo-Chinese

School, in charge of Mr. W. A. H. Moule: it is self-supporting with 145 pupils.

Evangelistic: St. Paul's Church, self-supporting, Pastor, the Rev. K. D. Chen, with 400 Christians, and a preaching hall in Tiendong Road.

The office of the Secretariat of the Chekiang Mission is also in Shanghai with the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, (Continued on Page 13)

LITTLE SIGNS OF BIG TROUBLE



BACKACHE IS ONE AND IF ALLOWED TO GO ON WITHOUT ATTENTION IT MAY FURTHER DEVELOPE INTO FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY"

Do you know how to tell whether you have kidney trouble?

Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty-four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit-forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

Dull, heavy pains in the back also point to kidney trouble, so do rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings under the eyes or in the ankles, gravel, over-activity of the bladder, or distress in seeking relief. All these symptoms are serious, for kidney complaint is the most fatal of all diseases (except consumption).

Sold by all chemists and stores

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

DINNER DANCE at the CARLTON CAFE

THANKSGIVING EVE, Wednesday, November 29, 1916.

(Admission to Ball Room by Card only)

DINNER MENU

Special Hors D'Oeuvres

Canape Fresh Caviar

Dalny Oyster Cocktail

Salted Almonds, Olives in Oil

Stuffed Celery

Clear Green Turtle

Mandarin Fish, Saute Meuniere, Potato Chips

Sweetbread Patties, with Fresh Mushrooms

Roman Punch

Roast Young Turkey, with Chestnut Stuffing Cranberry Jelly

Roast Virginia Ham, Champagne Sauce

Candied Sweet Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, French Peas, Cauliflower Polonaise, Asparagus Tips au gratin

Fresh Peach-Melba: Petit Fours, Hot Mince Pie, with American Cheese

Fruit, Cheese, Nuts, Coffee

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



German March, "Light Cavalry: "

"Millicent Valse: "

"They didn't believe me: "

Selection, Pagliacci: "

"I love you, California: "

"A perfect day: "

"In der Nacht: "

"Puppchin," etc.

Such a programme you can hear nightly in

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

and have a good meal too. If you like to hear your favorite songs, Come, we play for you.

TIENTSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS

of all patterns and descriptions, and of first-class quality.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES.

Manufactured by

YU FENG TSCHENG & CO.,

18-20 Rue Paul Beau, Shanghai.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 82% = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.3 = \$1.67

Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.175

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.85

Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 8.09

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank rate of discount

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. ...

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London

India

Paris

Paris

New York

New York

Hongkong

Japan

Batavia

Bank's Buying Rates

London

London

London

London

Paris

Paris

New York

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70

Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87

" " 1 = Marks 12.98

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64

" " 1 = Rupees 2.63

" " 1 = Rouble 2.72

" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash

Coolindated Tls. 3.25 cash

Direct

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 113.00 Dec.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ibert and Co. Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been no relief whatever to the monetary stringency during the week. Several steamers are due to depart before the first half of December, with their allotments of space fully booked up with export cargo that the money has to be found for somehow, while on the other hand next to nothing in the way of money is coming in from payments for imports, simply because of the enormously high rates of interest ruling owing to the silver famine.

But for this, there would be a vigorous business doing both ways, for exporters are by no means without orders, and there is plenty of desire on the part of several important centers to purchase imports, but the means are lacking. Szechuen buyers for instance report that there is a margin of about 15 per cent profit on yarn between Shanghai and Szechuen prices, and that outlet has a considerable amount of money here in the form of native bank drafts, due for payment in about a fortnight's time. In the present time however that form of remittance is of no help to the monetary situation.

The one bright spot of the week has been the auctions, where prices have rallied in spite of adversity. The main reason is to be found in the modesty of the quantities offered, coupled with the fact that the piece goods trade as a whole has in the present time dwindled to such insignificant dimensions compared to formerly, that it scarcely "cuts ice."

Grey Shirtings 84-lbs.—We have had another blank week for these. Auctions steady to firm.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A small transaction in 7-lbs. Buffalo is returned at Tls. 2.25.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—The undertone is

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

healthy and buyers would probably be plentiful enough but for the money situation. Sales are made public in Pighead at Tls. 4.90, and Red Cock at Tls. 4.15. Prices at auction advanced about 5 candareens.

12-lbs. 36 in.—Demand from Szechuen is improving and prices are firm owing to the scanty supplies available. Sales have come to our notice in Soldier DDD at Tls. 5.95, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 5.60, and Soldier AAA at Tls. 5.20. Auction chaps were very firm.

Jeans.—Northern ports are taking moderate parcels at steadily increasing rates, business being reported in Three Dragonhead at Tls. 3.65, Beaver Seven Lines at Tls. 3.50, and Six Lines at Tls. 3.20. Prices at auction firm.

White Shirtings.—Market steady with a fair demand from Hankow and other River ports, and business made public in Large Dog at Tls. 7.00, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.00, Two Butterflies at Tls. 5.40, Dragon and Clock No. 700, at Tls. 6.50, No. 500 at Tls. 6.07½, and No. 400 at Tls. 5.90.

Drills and Sheetings.—Business continues dull with only a few transactions to report in Dragonhead and Nine Dragon Sheetings (Japanese) at Tls. 4.10.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Fast Black Cotton Italians are in fair demand and advanced one to two mace per piece at today's auction. Other goods in this section were not quite so well competed for but the tone in general was firm.

Cotton.—With native interest up to as high as six and a half to seven mace per mille per diem, it is not very surprising that our market for the local staple is at a standstill, quotations being purely nominal although below those of last week, viz:—Tungchow at Tls. 25, Four Chop Tls. 23.20 to Tls. 23.00, Steam Ginned Tls. 23.00 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 22.50.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Middling American at 12.53d., Egyptian at 22.75d. and Bengal Cotton at 9.10d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market at the moment is held up by the tightness of money, but with any relaxation a good demand should set in. In the meantime it is reported that some re-sales of 20s. about 2,000 Bales, have been made to Szechuen at prices ranging between Tls. 114.00 to Tls. 116.00. The only sale from first hands that is mentioned being 200 Bales of 14s. Clouded Dragon at Tls. 101.00.

Indian Yarn.—Prices remain practically unchanged but business has been on a much reduced scale, as follows:—

No. 10s. 50 Bales Central India at Tls. 93.50, 50 Bales Gold Mohur at Tls. 92.75, 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 90.50, 100 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 93.50 and 100 Bales Tricoumash at Tls. 90.00.

Japanese Yarn.—A sale of 100 Bales Red Fisherman 20s. at Tls. 114.00 is all that we hear of.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to
Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hloio Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)
Fookchow Medan Tavoy (Lower)
Haiphong New York Burma
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Recoursables et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
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Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta Lyons Shanghai
Canton Malacca Singapore
Fookchow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Tsingtau
Hloio Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.

Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies
Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Chanchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren o-A)

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

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Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE St. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin London Port Arthur
Bombay Liao yang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore
Changchun Lyons Sydney
Dalny Mukden Sinanfu
Hankow Nagasaki Tieling
Harbin Newchwang Tientsin
Hongkong New York Tokio
Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay Hongkong Singapore
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton London Tientsin
Cebu Manila Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulds. 65,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—
Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjarmasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balei
Charbon-Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

What The Christian Missions Are Doing

(Continued from Page 11)
Secretary, and Mr. J. A. Bailey, Accountant.

Baptist Mission

September 12, 1847, the first American Southern Baptist Missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Yates, arrived in Shanghai and began work. November 6, 1847, they with four other missionaries who soon followed them and some Chinese Christians who had come up from Canton organized the Old North Gate Church. In 1900 two other Churches were organized, one by the Northern Baptists on Boone Road, the other by the Southern Baptists, Grace Church, on the North Szechuen Road. In 1905 the Southern Baptists organized two more churches, one among the Cantonese people.

In 1915 the East Shanghai Church was organized at the Baptist College and Seminary. This makes a total of six Baptist Churches in Shanghai, three of which are self-supporting with the exception of buildings, and the other three partly so. The total membership at present is 730. On May 7, 1915, which was a special "go-to-Sunday-School" day, the attendance in Sunday Schools was 1,759. Last year the total regular contribution through the churches amounted to \$3,729.00.

There are schools in connection with each of these churches. The Shanghai Baptist College has 128 students in the College and Preparatory Departments. The Seminary has twenty-seven students. The Eliza Yates Memorial Boarding School for girls is of Academy grade and now has one hundred students; the Ming Jang Boys' Boarding School of High Primary Grade has 120 students. The total number in day schools is 520. Sixty of this number are in kindergartens. Including the wives of the Seminary students who are studying there are thirty-five in the Women's Bible School. The total number of students in all the schools is 930. All schools below the college and seminary are self-supporting with the exception of the buildings, and missionaries' salaries. The boarding schools and one day school are in permanent buildings. The mission now has a system of schools extending from the kindergarten through the middle school for girls and through the college and seminary for boys.

There are thirty-six missionaries, twenty-two at the college and seminary, nine in evangelistic and school work, and five under the Northern Board, in administrative work. There are six ordained Chinese Pastors, three evangelists, four Bible women, and forty-eight school teachers, forty of whom are professing Christians. The mission hopes to improve the schools in every possible way, and through them to bring many of the young people to Christ and to train them for usefulness in His services.

So far only one church has a good modern building suitable for church and Sunday school work, but steps are being taken to furnish each church with a proper building. With such buildings these churches ought to become self-supporting and self-propagating and should be a real contribution to the hastening of the coming of the Kingdom in China.

The following table shows the Baptist work in Shanghai.

Churches	Member	Sunday Contribution
Old North Gate	215	638 \$949.
North Baptist	95	65 \$1000.
Grace Church	130	263 \$300.
Cantonese Church	190	450 \$1200.
Mandarin Church	80	128 \$180.
East S'hai Church	79	215 \$100.
Total	790	1,759 \$3,729.

(To be Continued in Tuesday's CHINA PRESS)

Business and Official Notices

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Special Contracts for the treatment
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Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to
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interior are carefully packed,
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All kinds of Chinese and Japanese
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Hardware and Metal Merchants
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A large assortment of fashion-
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11616

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,
a flat of eight large
rooms or part there-
of, in Nanking
Road, close to
the Bund Rent
moderate. For
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370, care of office
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NURSERYLAND

Chang Su-Ho's Gardens

DECEMBER 1 and 2, 3 to 11 p.m.

Fun for Grown-ups and Children as well.

THE EMPIRE

TWO VARIETY PERFORMANCES EACH EVENING.

9.15 & 10.15.

Come and

See the graceful antics of the charming DANCING
ANIMALS.

Hear the DELIGHTFUL SINGING.

Enjoy the CAKEWALK.

Laugh at the AMUSING STORIES and ENJOY
YOURSELVES THOROUGHLY.

Admission \$1.00, Children 50 cts. 11625

THE INTERIOR OF DECORATIVE DISTINCTION

is important in its relation to Fall and Winter Entertaining
in the Town House.

Fine interior decoration has become an index of good
taste and good standing. Messrs. V. K. SHEN & SON, with
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Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove
and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for November 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.



TO-MORROW NIGHT

"RED-HAIRED MARIE"

Featuring

Mlle. Mistinguett.

Pathe's Exclusive Three-Reel
Photo-Play.

A wonderful film story, in magnificent
setting, superb acting, and perfect
photography.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest.

"Teddy Bear at Play"

Science and Nature Series.

"The Well Sick Man"

Edison Comedy.

"Wilful Wallops for Wealth"

A Highly-Amusing Comedy by the Starlight Co.

TONIGHT

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Splendid New Programme
Presenting

NEW EDISON

TALKING

PICTURES

For Four Nights Only

Nov. 24th, 25th, 26th & 27th

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 26th and 27th Nov.

"WHILE AUNTIE BOUNCED"
Comedy

"The Political Scandal"

A Dramatically Appealing Story
in four parts

The Universal Animated Weekly
The Most Popular American
News Film

"THE SUBMARINE"

A Film of Great Topical Interest

"DARE-DEVIL HARRY"

L'ko Comedy

TOWA CINEMA.

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
27th, 28th and 29th Nov.



"The Pursuit of Jane," Comic.

"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY,"

9th Chapter, 2 Parts.

"A RUNAWAY WATCH,"

Parts 1 and 2.

"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY,"

10th Chapter, 2 Parts.

"OLD FOES WITH NEW FACES,"

Parts 1 and 2.

"Mabel's Blunder," A farcical Keystone

Comedy.

Not without reason has "The Diamond from the Sky" been called the most wonderful of all serial films. It did not set the fashion for serials; it has done it; it has set the standard. All present serial productions must be wonderful indeed to exceed in real heart-interest and intensity each and all of the thirty instalments of this extraordinary photo-play. Each and all of the chapters are full of "punch," and the chapters are full of heart-interest and in no instance can there possibly be disappointment.

REMEMBER THE \$10, 000 reward offered by the North American Film Corp.

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for November 26th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

"THE GHOST"

Pathe's Film d'Art, by Abel Gance.

IN TWO PARTS.

Involving a strongly dramatic story full of exciting situations, hypnotism and spiritualism.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting the most up-to-date events of the World.

"COTTON INDUSTRY"

and

"VISIT TO THE ZOO"

Scientific and Educational Series.

"THE SLAVEY TRICK"

An amusing comedy.

"POKES AND JABS, IN ONE BUSY DAY"

A scream of laughter from title to the end.

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOCHOW ROAD

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Renville Roberly

Master Magician and Illusionist

BLACK-ART

BLACK-ART

And his company of 1st Class Artists.

Miss IRENE BERYL

Classical Dancer

CHARLIE

Whistler and Comedian.

THE WARLEYS

Sketch Artists and Dancers.

SYLVANO LOPES

Pianist and Accompanist.

Magnificent Costumes.

Brilliant Light Effects.

THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING

THE EAST.

Prices of Admission:

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11602

ANOTHER GREAT ATTRACTION

at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

For Tuesday, November 28th

THE POPULAR ARTISTS

Ambrose and Peggy Barker

IN "REVUE MAD"

From the Alhambra and Coliseum Theatres, London

and

"WOMAN and WINE"

A Five-Reel, Strong Social Drama with a High Moral.

A Masterful Production by the WORLD'S FILM CORPORATION, at an enormous cost.

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William Elliot

Better Than "MIDNIGHT at MAXIM'S"

Today, Sunday, Matinee

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"JULIUS CAESAR"

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Mo or Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 27	10.30	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	P. & O.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	D.L.	New York via Panama	Tenshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	5.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tanba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
2	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 27	10.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
27	10.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Mumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 27	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
27	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Merionethshire	Br.	P. & O.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Polysten	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	A.M.	London via Hongkong etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
8	D.L.	Marseilles etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Glenfleur	Br.	P. & O.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenfleur	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
17	2.30	London via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peiwei	Br.	B. & S.
24	P.M.	London via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Tenace	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenias	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 26	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	4.00	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. & S. S. Co.
27	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taiwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangsang	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
28	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kienkang	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 26	P.M.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
27	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	noon	Tientsin	Paoing	Br.	B. & S.
27	noon	Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	1.00	Tsingtao	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
28	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	D.L.	Heilohow, Eching	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 2	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 26	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Kiautoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	M.N.	do	Taiung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan will leave on Sunday night. For freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Nov. 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, November 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 26. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dainy and Chefoo on Thursday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C. N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbet left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsien left Poochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luensho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf for Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails will leave the M.M. Jetty at 9 a.m. on the same morning.

From Singapore:—Mr. Y. Yvanoff, Mr. M. R. Chester. From Saigon:—Mr. Chon-keon. From Haiphong:—Rev. Hadolinsadameeteng, Mr. Mareville, Mr. Cran Ngoe-thac, Mr. Duong Khac-thoe, Mr. Cran Duc-guan. From Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Brode, Mr. R. R. Raxburgh, Mr. R. A. Kreulen, Miss L. Des-youngue, Mrs. C. Corleiro, Mrs. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Karvey, Mr. J. H. Howard, Miss L. J. Lopes, Miss Lopes, Miss C. M. Lopeet, Mrs. T. Lopes & Inf., Mr. Chum Gin-hing, Mr. Chan Shui-yuk, Mr. Ma Manchun, Mr. A. B. Harris, Mr. Raxburgh.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M.M. Jetty at 9 a.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

24.—The anticyclone has moved to Japan, and the pressure continues falling in Central China. Along our coasts, the breeze is blowing from the offing towards the continent. The depression shown on the China Sea approaches the Paracels. Fine and mild weather at Shanghai.

25.—Second morning of thick fog at Shanghai and neighborhood. The pressure continues falling with South-westerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, November 15, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm.	763.97	764.68
" " inches.	30.08	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h.	1.59	12.02
Variation mm. for 12 h.	10.43	10.44
Direction	11	10
Wind, Kt/mph per hour	11	10
(Miles)	6.8	6.2
Temperature (Cen)	18°	16°
" (Fahr)	64	61
Humidity, %	100	100
Wetbulb, 5-10	10	10
Rainfall, mm.	—	—
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowsitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bonemia	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3488	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenau	1354	Br.	B. & S.	10 p
Nov 24	Dainy	Chenau maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 20	Japan	Fuyoku maru	2873	Jap.	D. D. Co.	10 p
Nov 21	Tientsin	Glenogle	4877	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 24	Swatow	Hsinyang	1307	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Nov 19	Hankow	Kwong	379	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMW
Nov 18	Hankow	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Nov 18	Hankow	Li nha	368	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONW
Nov 18	Hankow	Meldah	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1881	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Nov 19	Hankow	Mien	416	Aus.	S. O. Co.	SCW
Nov 22	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 24	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Nov 30	Hongkong	Silesta	3518	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B X
Nov 21	Chefoo	Tai-shan	1276	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	TKDD
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 12 S.S. "Ecuador" ... Dec. 16 ... Jan. 2 S.S. "Colombia" ... — ... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

Tel. 778 1001 No. 13 6 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848 83, Seehuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

30625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 20 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 2 Dec. 1917

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 30 Dec. 1917

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... 31 Mar. 1918

MONTEAGLE ... 18 April 1918

EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 14 April 1918

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 7 Feb. 1918

EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 17 Feb. 1918

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... 26 May 1918

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 17 Mar. 1918

EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 8 June 1918

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN.

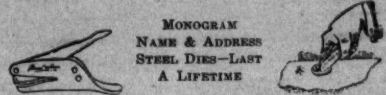
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Who put the bull
in
Oxford?
Watch this "Ad"

11631

18-19 Chaofoong Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms,
moderate rates, good
table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00
reimbursable at par on the
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is
opened in Russia on the 14th of
November up to the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxation.
The Loan will not be converted
before the date fixed for reimburse-
ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly on the 14th of April
and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs
from the 1/14 of October, 1916—
this is to be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its
Branches in China, Japan and
India are ready to accept applica-
tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to
grad free of telegraphic
charges and commission.

The Bank is ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of ad-
vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,
Manager.

11588

For One Week Only!!

Commencing Monday, 27 Nov.
until Saturday, 2nd Dec.

We Offer 10% Discount

to retail Buyers

on all our

Harris Tweeds, Homespuns, Hand-woven
and Donegal Tweeds, Navy Blue
Serges, Coatings, All Wool
Blankets, Down Quilts,
Sheeting, Tabling and
Lace Curtains.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road
(next to General Hospital)

11726

"Beautiful Lilies From Japan"

Just arrived, all kinds
of Lilies, Large and Small.

@ \$2.50
\$3.00 per dozen.
\$3.50

I. R. C. Garden & Nursery.

126 Bubbling Well Road.

11727 N 28

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen

19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also
every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....\$21.50
Hankow Coal No. 1.....21.00
Hankow Coal No. 2.....18.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1.....12.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2.....11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles.....1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets.....1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LAM FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.

11508

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11670

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11671

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS
Camphorated—for chapped hands and
lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles,
etc.

Capicum—the best counter-irritant
known for all aches and
pains—neuralgia, headache,
gout, rheumatism, lumbago,
toothache, etc. Better than
mustard plaster. It will
not blister the skin.

Carbolated—Ideal application
to prevent infection, and
cure and heal all infected
cuts and sores, bruises, skin
eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing
Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in
the head, cold in the chest, nervous
headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed—a daintily perfumed oint-
ment for dry, rough or cracked skin.
Plain neither perfumed nor medicated;
an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room:
No. 78 Range Road
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China

11672

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from
Sale prices

on

LADIES' SILK

UNDERWEAR

A new consignment of

Ladies' leather hand

bags just unpacked.

IS. CANTOROVITCH

103 Broadway

11509

NOTIFICATION

THIS is to announce that the
Junction Line which forms the
connecting link between the Shang-
hai-Nanking Railway and the
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rail-
way will be opened to the public
for general traffic on and from
Tuesday, the 12th December, 1916.
Details of the train service will
be duly announced.

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway and
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rail-
way.
11771

Astor House Hotel

THANKSGIVING DAY

November 30th, 1916

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER and GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Tickets for Dance & Supper \$3.00

OBTAINABLE AT HOTEL OFFICE

11756

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du
CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give
the bondholders an opportunity to
draw amounts varying from \$12 to
\$2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of
the bonds are drawn and every bond
participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over
2,000 Premium Bonds of Two
Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916
and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2,000,
will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of
the accounts of the Society is con-
ducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered
Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open
to inspection at any time on applica-
tion to the Auditor.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices now in force

for

SCREENED HOUSE COAL

per ton

Hongay Coal (Lump).....\$23.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts).....22.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts).....23.00

Japan Coal (No. 1).....14.00

Japan Coal (No. 2).....13.00

Japan Coal (No. 3).....12.00

Coke.....16.00

Firewood, 50 Bundles.....1.00

Charcoal, 2 Baskets.....1.20

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

TO LET, comfortably furnished
bedroom, with bathroom attached.
Apply Mrs. Curtis, 9 Kiukiang
Road (2nd floor).
N 26

TO LET, comfortable furnished
room with board. Western dis-
trict. Also another shortly. Apply
to Box 170, THE CHINA
PRESS.
11747 N 26

TO LET, one large front room,
verandah and bathroom attached.
Also one large back room. Good
cuisine. Apply Mrs. Geibel. 19
North Szechuen Road.
11721

CENTRAL, to let, well-furnished
front-room, with closed verandah
and bathroom attached. Break-
fast if required. Also airy attic
room. Apply to Box 178, THE
CHINA PRESS.
11762

TO LET one nicely furnished
room, with bathroom, in private
English family. Breakfast,
if required. Apply at 57 Range
Road.
11760 N 26

DANCING

AN evening class, to be held once
a week, is being formed for
Americans. Those wishing to join
please communicate with Box 179,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11764 N 26

PRIVATE lessons given by expert
teachers in modern ball-room
dancing, introducing the latest
craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box
65, THE CHINA PRESS.
11514

APARTMENTS WANTED

A ROOM, with good board,
desired by gentleman, in private
house (no boarding house) in
French Concession. Apply to
Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
11779 N 29

WANTED a suite of four rooms,
unfurnished, with conveniences.
Western district preferred. Write,
stating terms, to Box 171, THE
CHINA PRESS.
11748

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, unfurnished
housekeeping apartment, con-
sisting of two large rooms,
verandah, up-to-date bathroom,
kitchen, - servants' quarters,
Tls. 50, including light, gas,
water. Apply to Box No. 187
THE CHINA PRESS.
11758 N 30

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre,
9-roomed house, situated North-
West corner of Avenue Joffre
and Route des Soeurs. Apply
to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11755 T. F.

16 RUE CORNEILL, near
French Park, containing 6 rooms,
hot water service, tiled baths and
kitchen, garden, tennis, etc., from
December 1st. Apply to F. J.
Raven, Tel. 60.
11772 T. F.

56 BROADWAY Terrace, 4-
roomed residence to let at once.
Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.
11755 N 28

SITUATION VACANT

FOREIGNER wanted. Young
man, capable of growing with
large business, with opportunity
to manage in present depart-
ment. Apply to Box 192, THE
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, girl to assist care of
two small American children.
Good home. Apply to Box 110,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11630

Notice to Consignees

DAMAGED cargo ex S.S. Fukoku
Maru will be surveyed by Morton
and Reeves on Monday, Nov. 27th,
at 9 A.M., at the China Merchants
Lower Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Charterers.

11763

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

Septem'cr 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe	Mail	Mail
101	101	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.	102
2056	8.5	300	0	dep. Peking	arr.	2220	1940	1080
2343	1112	685		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1943	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1950	1653	710
000	1125	690		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1953	1645	700
1910	580	23.0	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	2300		1040

Local	Mail		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail	Local
5.	B. S.					B. S.	6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1960
725	11.0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1645	1941
745	1200	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1641	1941
1138	1500	—	2.78	dep. Yangchow	dep.	1332	1530
1457	1745	—	143	dep. Tchow	dep.	1048	1168
1801	2021	—		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	804	845
7.	—	—	220			—	8.
8.30	2081	—		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	766	1612
1058	2281	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	0.38	—		arr. Yenchowfu	arr.	349	1311
1315	0.23	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu	dep.	338	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Linchow	dep.	138	1053
1816	450	—		arr. Hsuehchow	dep.	2336	610
9.	—	—	420			—	10.
630	457	—		dep. Hsuehchow	arr.	2330	207
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu	dep.	1958	1448
1208	8.40	—	528	dep. Pengpu	arr.	1945	1432
1697	1180	—		dep. Chuechow	dep.	1643	928
1848	1302	—	601	arr. Pukow	dep.	1530	738

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

have been favoured with instruction from
Professor Dr. P. Krieg,
on change of address to No. 22 Whangpoo
Road, to sell at his residence
No. 11 Whangpoo Road

Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,
commencing at 10 a.m.
and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.
The whole of the

Good Household Furniture & Effects
comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room,
Study, Bed and Bathrooms, enameled
bath with greyer, Pantry and Kitchen.

The sale will include:
Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the
motor house, brass crane, medical
instruments, medical chair, appar-
atus for electrical treatment,
vibrator for massage, an Egyptian
mummy, aviary, self-registering
barometer, pianola, gramophone,
stained colored-glass window, silver
cabinet, small Japanese shrine,
carved furniture, vases and brasses,
electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper
coal box, copper water tap and
receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc.,
etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold
2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set
harness.
On view on Sunday, the 26th of
November. Catalogues on the
premises.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.
Auctioneers.
Telephone 4240, 7-8 French Bund.

NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHUE, the
American Dentist, wishes to an-
nounce that he has returned to
Shanghai, and is continuing his
practice at 17 Nanking Road.

11753



PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: Monday, 5.30 to 7;
Wednesday, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, \$10.00 per month.

Private Classes
\$10.00 per person, each class.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line
between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-
Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have
through communication with Shanghai North and the new
Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and
Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line
alterations being as follows:-

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.55	14.00
Jessfield	"	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	"	8.11	9.31	14.36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.10	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10.47	15.26
Kashing	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16.36
Hangchow	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9.30	11.22	16.28
Sungkiang	dep.	9.40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
Sungkiang	dep.	10.57	13.03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12.05	14.23	18.50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14.15	18.41
Jessfield	"	12.07	14.27	18.52
Shanghai North	arr.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on
December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further
information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North,
Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

11781

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

GET THE
"UPPER CRUST"
HIGHBALL
HABIT—
IT'S A
VERY NICE DRINK.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

PRELIMINARY NOTICE !!

Union Church Ladies' Society.

An Alphabetical

SALE OF WORK

will take place on

Saturday, December 16th,

at the

UNION CHURCH HALL,

in aid of

Queen Mary's Auxiliary

Convalescent Hospitals in

Rochampton,

for Soldiers and Sailors who

have lost their limbs in the war.

Be sure and bring the children to

see the wonderful ark at the "A"

stall; Baby's bonnets and bags of all

kinds at "B" stall; Cushions and

Coses at "C" stall; and Dolls large

and small at "D" stall. Fresh eggs

with useful egg cosies, can be had at

"E" stall and Flowers of every

description at "F." Dainty and pretty

art goods at all the other lettered

stalls.

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

NOTICE

Owing to heavy fog outside Woosung,
The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's.

S.S. "Venezuela"

was unable to reach Shanghai yesterday. If the
fog will permit the steamer to arrive, she will
be open to the public for inspection from

3 to 5 p.m. Today.

The public are cordially invited.

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

Will sail from Shanghai, China Merchants'

Central Wharf,

at 9 A.M. on

Monday, November 27th

The Geographical & Topographical Society

OF CHINA.

We beg to inform the Public of Shanghai and Out-
ports that we have opened at 8B Peking Road (opposite
the Chinese Post Office) under the name of the Geographical
and Topographical Society of China, and are prepared to
undertake any kind of Geographical, Topographical and
Architectural Designs.

The following works are now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED
INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIH-
LI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED
INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANG-
TUNG PROVINCE.
3. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO
A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the
members (Honorary) of the above Society.
4. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN
PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block
Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published
in conjunction with this work.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

TO obviate possible trouble and
inconvenience to consumers,
the Gas Company calls special at-
tention to the necessity there is,
during the Winter months, for pro-
viding against possible obstruction
in the meters and connections
thereto. All meters and connec-
tions in exposed positions should
be carefully protected by being
boxed in and packed round with
sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.

11698

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE

JEWELLERY

and

Best JADE Stone.

LESS TWENTY PER CENT.,

up to

10th January, 1917,

at

SING FAT & CO.

KIANGSE ROAD

11775

COMPRADORE REQUIRED

for imports, sundries, and
wines and spirits. Apply to
Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

N 28

MARKET SHROFF RE-

QUIRED, one with good
connections preferred. Apply to
Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

N 28

TO LET

From December 1st, two rooms
on the ground floor of 17
Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2a Kiukiang Road.

Phone 2273.

Just Arrived.

Fresh Butter

"MEADOW" BRAND

Finest Creamery Butter, ship-
ped in cold-storage and kept in
cold-storage. Fresh and pure.

FOR OUTPORTS

Tinned Butter

"GOLDEN STATE"
BRAND

Finest quality. Absolutely the
best tinned butter. Full weight
tins.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL
STOREKEEPERS.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic
with all home comforts,
Phone 1946.

10970

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, large furnished room,
with separate bathroom, very
low rent. Apply Phone 2240
(office hours).

11786 N 20

TO LET, in a nice, quiet,
private family, 2 nice, large,
furnished rooms, facing south,
large bathrooms and verandahs
attached. Could be let as a flat.
Also one small room, without
board. Apply to 49 Boone Rd.

11743 N 26

TO LET, to one or two gentle-
men, in a highly-modern Realty
house, one large, elegantly-
furnished, bed-sitting-room,
with tiled bathroom, and full
board. Situation near French
Park. Apply to Box 182, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11774 D 2

TO LET, unfurnished flat, con-
sisting of three rooms, two
bathrooms and kitchen. Newly
decorated. Occupation Decem-
ber 1st. Apply to Olivier
Import & Export Co., No. 13
Nanking Road. Phone No.
1930.

11789 N 26

FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED, for
development of industrial under-
taking with unlimited prospects. I
wish to meet educated and active
Chinaman who could invest Tls.
40/50,000, and who would be
willing to act as co-manager of the
firm. Advertiser has himself 8
years' experience in China and will
bring first-class business con-
nections. For further information,
please communicate with Box 153,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11713 N 26

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one Studebaker,
4-cylinder open car. Self-start-
er, electric light. Bosch H. T.
Magneto: overhauled and re-
painted. One 1914 Hupmobile,
open car, new tyres, and in
excellent working order. Apply
Auto Palace Co., 362 Avenue
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11788 N 26

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11782

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

The New Science of Bringing

The Best and Most Practical
Results of Modern
Research Described by
Mary L. Read, Director of
New York's School of
Mothercraft in a Series of
Intense Interest to Every
Modern
Mother

No. 2--The Second
Year

By Mary L. Read,
(Director of the School of
Motherhood)

NO two children, even at the same age, are exactly alike. The characteristics, traits and degree of development at any given year will be, however, approximately the same for about fifty per cent of children of that age. This group of traits and development becomes the normal average and standard for that age. About fifty per cent of children of that age will vary from this average, some falling far behind, some surpassing it.

To train any child intelligently it is necessary first of all to understand him, to know in what respects he is normal for his age; in what respects he varies from the average, and whether these variations are advantageous or need correction; and what are his temperamental characteristics.

The phlegmatic child needs very different training from the active; the passive child requires a different regime from the positive; the sensitive child must be dealt with very differently from the firmer-natured. More than half the friction and misery in childhood and in home life would be turned into joy and harmony if parents understood their children. For real mental discipline such character study has possibilities that surpass any linguistic or mathematical course that was ever promulgated.

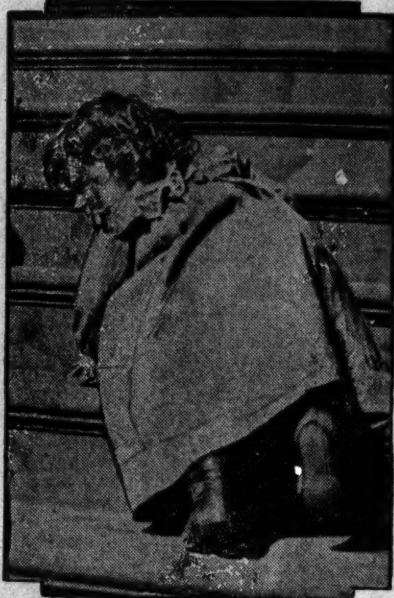
During the second year temperamental traits and individual characteristics that were less evident in the first year can be well discerned. A physical examination at twelve months and again at eighteen months will make evident any conditions that might interfere with good humor and normal mental development. The two-year-old needs as intelligent, persistent attention to details of his physical care and feeding as did the baby, and, in addition, good examples of speech, manners, sincerity, gentleness, good temper, modesty, reverence, poise, sympathy. The personality of those with whom he is during these first five or six years will shape his own personality and career.

This is the time of habit-forming, and fully a quarter of the remaining misery of childhood and unpleasantness in the home can be spared by a clear understanding of the laws of habit formation and their practice.

The laws are very simple. The action must always be done the same way. It is the same law by which a river bed is formed. The trickling stream, instead of wandering now this way, now that, always follows the same path until a groove is made, deeper and deeper, and there is no expectation of acting any other way. If the child always is put to bed at six o'clock, which is essential to his well-being, he "just naturally" expects this and there is no temptation to fret or tease about it.

Parents who have not been trained in consistency will need to put themselves through a special and rigid course of discipline, for it is so much easier to "just this once" let the child stay up until eight o'clock, or give him candy or let him disobey. A second law of habit-formation is repetition. Patient persistence is as necessary as consistency.

It is well to make out a list of the habits that should be formed in each year, and to place these where they will frequently be read, as a reminder. During the first year regularity of feeding, sleeping and eliminations should have been established, going to sleep alone, learning that temper and crying will not bring indulgence. Some of the habits to be especially cultivated during this second year are orderliness, neatness, prompt obedience, forms of courtesy and correct and clear articulation of sounds.



"Climbing up and down stairs gives both physical and moral training."

Self-control should be thoroughly established and should be cultivated in feeding, in the meeting of knocks and bruises with bravery, in control of temper when thwarted or displeased.

The little child is eager to explore the whole world—or as much of it as his feet can compass. It is all new to him and is inviting him to see it, handle it, discover what it is made of, what it contains. The little child who opens the bureau drawer and pulls the clean clothes out upon the floor, or who opens the cupboard and throws down all the kettles and pans is not a malicious child nor naughty. He should not be punished for this, unless he has directly disobeyed, and even then his responsibility and wrongdoing are questionable. Instead of scolding him for such investigation thank Heaven devoutly that your child has unmistakable evidences of not being an idiot. Take the hint from nature and provide him with a liberal range of boxes, drawers, contrivances that he may examine, take apart, explore, without disturbing the household.

By thus providing normal and educational conditions that baneful prohibition, "Mustn't touch," can be eliminated. "Don't" is always a confession of weakness on the part of the parent. Find something that the child may do and call his attention to that.

During this year children with initiative or a sense of humor try many experiments to discover how much of disobedience their guardians will stand for, how long a tether is to be granted them. They understand character intuitively. The same child will be obedient and good-natured with a guardian who is firm and sympathetic, and will become unruly, exacting and peevish with another guardian who is weakly indulgent and inconsistent.

During these earliest years the child's idea of law is being shaped by the conduct and personality of his father and mother. They are the highest authority and the greatest power that he knows, the law-givers, the representatives of justice or injustice, sympathizers and counsellors in trouble, providers for the wants of body and of spirit, interpreters of the certainty of law of cause and effect, the embodiment of love and providence. His nearest approach to religiosity, for three or four years, is in respect for his parents, obedience to their commands, gratitude for their care, confiding to them his troubles and his joys, serving them.

Besides the gaining of sensory experiences, the exploring and examining and experimenting during this second year, learning to talk is the chief mental activity, and facility in walking, with its variations by way of climbing, is the marked motor gain. All the child's perceptions are becoming somewhat clearer and his physical actions steadier and more accurate.

Providing a wide range of sensory experiences, so necessary throughout these six years, does not mean taking the child to moving picture shows, parties, shopping tours, crowds, excitement. All of

Up The Baby



"An exercise that amuses and at the same time is one of the best for spine development and intestinal health. A light ball suspended by small ropes."

these are harmful and should have no part in his life until a later age.

The material for sense training through this second year should be very like that of the first year. It should include a wide range of objects that he can handle, of different shapes, sizes, hardness, softness, the simple spectrum of colors. There should be noise-making toys, as given for the first year, and as much music as the family can afford. There is a stage when he delights in crumpling and tearing paper.

If possible, provide at this stage the largest size sheets of colored paper, in the spectrum colors, that can be purchased at any kindergarten supply house. When the days arrive that he delights to take out and put in, the wooden insets such as Montessori uses will be a useful toy; or the wooden nests of boxes sold at the toy counter. A large milk bottle and objects small enough to be dropped into it—but too large for him to swallow or put up his nose—will be useful. Such objects may well include some of the colored wooden beads—about one-inch size. At about eighteen months he will delight in spending hours filling a bottle with sand, using a large spoon. This is valuable training in motor co-ordination.

During this year play with building blocks begins. It will require some care to provide blocks of best educational value, and some searching to find them. They should preferably be plain cubes and brick-shaped, the cubes not less than two inches and the bricks not less than 1x2x2, some of them being 1x2x4. These utilize the hand and forearm muscles. A still larger size can be cut and planed smooth by the carpenter, which will utilize the trunk, back and upper arm muscles. These can be made as large as paving bricks. A set of blocks in graduated sizes are also useful during this and the succeeding year. Some of the blocks can be stained or painted in the spectrum tones, to cultivate the observation and enjoyment of color. Blocks are for building, not for picture mounting. Pictures on blocks detract from their real use, are illogical and in bad taste, to say the least.

The sense of rhythm can be cultivated by holding baby's hands and clapping in time to music, or swaying his body gently backward and forward or to right or left while he sits on the edge of a table, or swinging his feet while he sits on a table or chair. Care must be taken to do this only a few minutes at a time, in order to avoid fatigue.

The arm and leg exercise may be dispensed with now, and games or play and free space for his own activities may take their place. During this year the child who is wheeled about in a carriage, instead of being allowed to creep, roll, walk, climb, is being greatly handicapped. When the ground is wet or cold the porch or open-air room, with ample sunlight, should be utilized.

During this, as well as the first year, the floor of the porch, room or pen should be protected with a clean blanket to protect the child from dust and germs, and in cool weather from the cold surface and floor drafts. The most advantageous protection is a large pen, with high sides which he cannot climb over, and raised a foot above the floor. It will be necessary to have such a pen made, as there are none on the market. If wraps are needed, a sweater and knitted leggings give greater freedom than a coat. For the same reason rompers are preferable to dresses.

Some time during this year the child begins to climb up and down stairs. If the steps are broad and not too high for him to manage easily, and if they are not laid with dusty coverings, he can be taught how to go down—backwards—and up without falling. To spend an hour a day for a week in teaching him how to do this, until he has gained facility and confidence, will be valuable physical and moral training. If the stairs are too narrow, steep or long, then he must be denied this pleasure, for the sake of his neck, and the stairs protected from his invasion by a gate or other secure blockade.

Apparatus for this year may advantageously include the following:

A swing with a board seat, having the corners rounded, placed low enough so he can climb in and out of it himself with ease. Until he has gained facility in climbing in and out, a rug should be placed beneath it to minimize bruises when he falls.

A low stile or winding stair, having



"Regularity of feeding, sleeping and eliminations is the most important thing to be taught. The baby should be given his drink at the same time each day as well as his food. Other habits must now be formed."

sic, "Knock at the door," or the kindergarten delight, "Here's a ball for baby."

Some toys are injurious for children. Especially so are toys that are germ carriers, such as whistles, woolly dogs, rag dolls or other unpainted toys not waterproof, washable toys, or those made in sweatshops and unsanitary factories. Live cats and dogs carry germ diseases, especially in the city. Little carts or pushers that make a constant clanging, musical toys with a harsh, metallic sound, are a strain on his nerves. Pictures that are rude and ugly and ill-mannered likewise distort his sense of truth and of beauty. Flimsy toys, soon broken, weaken his sense of property values.

Give him simple, washable toys, such as dolls with good faces and animals of wood, celluloid or natural rubber; toys that he can do things with, as balls, plain blocks, sand molds, large wooden beads.

This is the year to cultivate clear and accurate articulation of sounds. He will watch intently for ten minutes at a time while mother or father makes some simple consonant sound. He is absorbing this, and later will be heard imitating and practising it. A list may well be kept of the sounds he makes correctly, and special practice play given to those yet imperfect. In the same way simple words can be practised, especially nouns and courtesy words. Some children will begin putting phrases together, and a few children will begin talking in sentences during this year. Shall "baby talk" be used with the baby? Its only possible advantage is in keeping up the child-spirit in the minds and hearts of the grownups. Keep it down to the lowest quantity for this purpose, remembering that it is a handicap to the baby in trying to learn a difficult language.

The singing of rhythmic songs and chanting of poetry and rhymes is of special value in this year. His capacity for forming mental pictures or for following a story are still very limited, therefore he loves especially during this year and the next those tales that have much repetition.

(Next week the third year will be described.)

What We Owe Weather

I wonder what we should feel like if the weather were always the same? I believe we are not half grateful enough to the interest which the weather puts into our lives. We may grumble and call it inconstant, yet it is this very inconstancy and changefulness which provides us with an endless variety of thought and feeling.

Take an ordinary circumstance—such as our afternoon cup of tea—and you can obtain entirely different atmospheres for it from different weathers, albeit the teapot is the same old teapot, the room the same old room, and your companions the same old companions. Tea in bright sunshine, tea in the gloaming, just before lights are lit, tea in a storm, tea with white snow outside—they are all different.

When next you start grumbling at the weather, therefore, nip the impulse in the bud. For I declare the weather is your very good friend, however baffling its disguise.

A Bit Mixed.

Mike was left-handed. Therefore, when he was told by the magistrate to hold up his right hand in taking the oath he naturally held up his left hand.

"Your right hand, I said!" repeated the magistrate sternly.

"Sure, yer honor," said Mike apologetically. "me right hand on me left-hand side!"

Increasing Wrath.

An old Scotsman deemed it his duty to tender some sound advice to a youth placed under his charge. "Keep your temper, Andrew. Never quarrel with an angry person, especially with a woman. Mind ye, a soft answer's aye best! It's commanded—and forbye it makes them far madder than anything else you could say!"



"The body should be measured at least once a month."

Fall Fur fashions



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

FUR is ever present in the Fall fashions. We see it in every guise—mink, seal, squirrel, chinchilla, moleskin, especially moleskin. We see the long-haired furs worn by tall, stately beauties and short-haired furs by those whose charms are not in stature.

We see fur worn in bands around the edge of skirts, in bands finishing the flare of coats, in large round sailor collars on the coats or on gowns. We see cuffs of fur on house and street clothes. The tops of boots are finished with it—a coquettish mode borrowed from the Russians. Veils and long wraps of veiling are bordered by it. Basques are edged by it. Some basques have been made of the fur. Fur, fur everywhere.

On this page you see motifs in fur charmingly wrought. Glimpses of it appear through the ensnathing veil that mantles the evening gown reproduced in the large picture. This veil, which envelopes the figure and enwraps the head, strikes once again the Oriental note recurrent in every smart wardrobe this season.

Radicals in dress will pursue the extreme even to the point of fur boots and fur mittens. A well-gowned woman walking briskly down Fifth avenue in November will suggest to you the sleigh rides in the country, when your mother begged you to "put on your mittens, dear."

The prevalence of furs proves the stamp which Russia has made on the Autumn and Winter. The Russian belief is that a woman looks her prettiest in the rich skins of

wild beasts. The lustre of fur seems to add to the brightness of her eyes and to lend a new clarity to her skin and a softness to its texture. The Russian beauty hastens, as it were, through her Summer wardrobe, for she thinks that her loveliness is at best indifferent in the Summer. Beauty she regards as a jewel that must have the rich sartorial mounting of furs.

The Russian woman may have no jewels in her gem casket, but she is sure to have furs in her trunk or closet. This will long be remembered as the Russian season in America.

Furs are expensive—yes. But ingenuity may triumph over that obstacle. Look up your scraps of furs. That forgotten half yard of moleskin may justify its existence. The odds and ends of ermine left from the muff that was made over into barrel shape last Winter will be worth almost their weight in gold this season. More especially they can be smartly combined. A blue velvet wrap made in the form of a long, loose coat, with wide sleeves, has a shawl collar in which mink and fox are effectively combined. The mink is the foundation of the collar, the black fox finishing it. Chinchilla and ermine can be prettily united as garniture for velvet or broadcloth. It is a season in which the usually shunned "pieced effect" is regarded as desirable, more particularly in furs.

A smart afternoon gown of brick red cloth and chiffon is trimmed with horizontal bands of brown fox. A suit of Burgundy broadcloth has a trimming of triple rows of moleskin.

The Picture Above Is of One of the New Lavishly Fur-Trimmed Gowns. The Outer Effect Is Produced by a Fourteen-Foot Veil, Trimmed with Fur, Which Is Swathed About the Figure, Falls from the Shoulders and Wraps About the Hat, Forming Its Brim.

In the Lower Right-Hand Corner Is Shown the New Fur-Trimmed Boots and a Charming Walking Suit.

Above, at the Left, Is Another Arrangement of Fur About the Bodice, the Whole Producing a Spanish Effect, and in the Circle Is a Coquettish Little New Hat Rising Above the Big Fur Collar.

(All "Lucile" Models)

MIGHTY ARIZONA NOW A PART OF U.S. NAVY

**Ceremonies at Brooklyn Yard
As the Superdreadnought
Goes Into Commission**

HAS TWELVE 14-INCH GUNS

**New Ship and Her Sister Vessel,
The Pennsylvania, Most
Powerful Afloat**

New York, October 18.—The superdreadnought Arizona, latest addition to the United States Navy and the largest and most powerfully armed fighting ship ever built at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, went into commission at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the bluejackets from half a dozen other dreadnoughts, the yard staff, and a large number of civilians looked on.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the yard, during whose administration so much Government work has been done there, read the orders from the Navy Department which made the Arizona an active unit of the Atlantic Fleet, after which Captain John D. McDonald read his own orders from the Navy Department to assume command of the superdreadnought. Then the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," a big new silken flag was hauled aloft, and the Arizona was in active service.

For weeks past the crew of the Arizona had been assembling, most of the men coming from the battleships Kansas, Vermont, and New Hampshire, three ships of the pre-dreadnought type which were transferred recently to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Connecticut, the sole remaining vessel of the pre-dreadnought type now in the Atlantic Fleet, is destined to go into the reserve. The Atlantic Fleet has been reorganized, so far as its first fighting line is concerned, into an all-dreadnought fleet, and by this time next year, when the new Idaho and Mississippi go into commission, the fleet will form one of the greatest naval fighting forces in the world, with nineteen vessels of the dreadnought

class comprising the four active battle divisions.

The Ship's Armament

"Do you realize," said an officer of the Arizona yesterday, "that this one ship has more big guns than the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire combined, and that a broadside from the Arizona's twelve 14-inch guns weighs 6,600 pounds more than would a broadside from all the 12-inch guns on those three ships. Naturally, we got our crew from those ships. The Arizona is too big and important to risk a chance with a green crew, and the only sensible thing to do was to give us a trained crew, and the only place to get those men was out of the active fleet, and as those three ships were going into reserve, where they belong, they furnished a majority of the men."

In the yard yesterday, when the Arizona went into commission, were the dreadnoughts Wyoming, flagship, the Delaware of the fifth, the New York and Texas of the Sixth, and the Arkansas, Nevada and Pennsylvania of the Eighth Division of the Atlantic Fleet. They are the first line fighting divisions of the great fleet, under Admiral Mayo. Divisions one, two, three and four are the reserve organizations.

In addition to the wonderful main battery of twelve 14-inch guns, the Arizona also mounts twenty 5-inch guns, and a full battery of anti-aircraft ordnance. In the opinion of navy officers she and her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, are the two most powerful vessels of the dreadnought class in any navy in the world. No other vessels of the Atlantic Fleet mount so many guns of the 14-inch type. The New York, Texas, Oklahoma, and Nevada each mount ten 14-inch guns. On all other ships the big guns are of the 12-inch calibre.

Officers of the Superdreadnought

It was said yesterday that the Arizona was still about 150 men short of her full fighting complement of 1,034 officers and men. These men, however, will be provided shortly, and, when the ship goes to sea a few days hence she will be manned to her required limit. The entire turret force of the battleship Kansas, among them some of the best marksmen and gunners in the service, are a part of the Arizona's crew.

The officers of America's newest superdreadnought are: Captain, J. D.

McDonald; Lieut. Commanders, W. R. White, C. C. Bloch, S. H. R. Doyle, and Richard Henderson; Lieutenants W. S. Anderson, C. R. Clark, V. V. Woodward, S. A. Clement, H. Belt, H. A. Badt, H. E. Knauss, G. Bradford, J. B. Glennon, H. G. Cooper, J. B. Rutter, E. C. Lange, O. C. Badger, G. M. Tisdale; Ensigns D. P. Moon, W. C. Sutherland, W. E. Borden, Jr., G. F. Bunnell, A. D. Mayer, B. R. Holcombe, C. P. Cecil, W. E. Miller, G. F. Chapline, N. O. Wynkoop, J. H. Lawson, N. T. Lawrence, Jr., R. H. Jones, and L. Cooper; Surgeon C. G. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, J. Harper; Paymaster, W. R. Bowne; Captain M. E. Shearer, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant J. P. S. Norris, U. S. M. C.; Chief Boatswain, Mr. J. J. Farely; Chief Gunners, S. Danielak,

A. D. Freshman; Gunner, C. Keene; Carpenter, J. J. Redington; Chief Chief Machinists, M. S. Holloway, J. Pay Clerk, M. Gilman; Pay Clerk; A. Oliver, J. L. McCormack; Chief W. R. Parker.

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Maynard D. Howell, Export Manager

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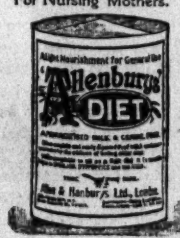
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MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the "Allenburys" DIET, a partially pre-digested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding boiling water only. After childbirth the "Allenburys" DIET is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

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The "Allenburys" DIET
For Nursing Mothers.



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LA VOGUE

46 Nanking Road 46

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916

FIRST PNEUMATIC AUTO TIRE WAS BUILT IN 1896

Only 20 Years Ago, But Success
Of 'Horseless Carriages' Was
Then Very Doubtful

The first American made pneumatic tires for motor cars were manufactured in the summer of 1896—twenty years ago—at the expense of the Winton Company. For the front wheels 34x4s were used, and for the back wheels 36x4s. Needless to say, these tires were of the single tube type.

When Alexander Winton was completing his first experimental car, he concluded that neither steel tires nor solid rubber tires would do. Bicycles were equipped with pneumatics, and he knew the merit of riding on air. However, it was not so easy for the pioneer inventor to get what he wanted, because the biggest thing in pneumatics then available was the one and one-half inch tube made for bicycles.

The need of a bigger tire was presented by Mr. Winton to Arthur J. Wills of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron. Mr. Wills listened to the recital, and took the subject up with B. F. Work, then Superintendent of the Goodrich Company, and now its President.

"Well," declared Mr. Work, "it's an experiment. There is no demand for this sort of tire, and we don't know whether the horseless carriage will ever become a commercial success. Tell Winton that if he will pay for the molds we'll see what we can do."

So Mr. Wills returned to Cleveland with the news that the Goodrich Company would undertake the experiment if the Winton Company would pay \$75 or \$100 or whatever amount in that neighborhood the molds might cost.

Mr. Winton at once placed the order, and the Goodrich Company made good on its promise. By October,

1896, Mr. Winton's pneumatic-chad "Jauggernaut" was running on the streets of Cleveland, and the crowds that everywhere gathered about the strange machine never failed to take gleeful note of the enormous tires.

And that was the beginning of the tremendous automobile tire industry on the Western Continent.

OVERLAND ANNOUNCES ADDITION TO ITS LINE

New Four and Six Show The
Economy Of Building In
Large Quantities

The attention of practically the whole automobile world is directed just at this time on the two latest developments of the Overland product—a four cylinder car and a six, both of which are known as Model 85.

Every practical improvement that the ever-alert automobile genius has devised has been included in the construction of these two new cars.

The values offered in these latest additions to the Overland line illustrate clearly the economy of building cars in large quantities. As the largest producers of medium priced automobiles in the world, with an output of 1,000 cars a day, the Toledo concern explains that it is able to put the highest grade of material and workmanship in its product and yet sell it at a lower figure than would be possible for any manufacturer whose output is less.

"If our output were less than 1,000 cars a day, the low price for our new cars would be out of the question," said John N. Willys, President of the company. "Our great production makes possible the maximum of economy in the purchase of materials, in the building of parts and in the assembling of those parts. Furthermore, it enables us to turn out quality cars. Every detail in the manufacture of our product is worked out along scientific lines. Special machinery eliminates the inaccuracies of hand work. Drop forgings are used in place of castings. These are but a few of the advantages made possible and practicable in a plant building 1,000 cars a day."

AUTO RETAILING IS NOW 'BIG BUSINESS'

No Longer a One-Man Job—
Requires Organisation And
Unlimited Resources

New York, October 22.—Retailing motor cars in a large city is no longer a "one man job." It calls for the corporate form of industry and the amount of capital needed to finance a metropolitan dealer is far greater than that which went into the first automobile manufacturing concerns ten or fifteen years ago.

The formation of the Saxon Motor Company of New York to retail Saxon motor cars exclusively in this territory is an example in point of the tremendous proportions to which the retail side of the industry has been carried. While no capitalisation figures have been announced, it is understood that the total stock in the new company reaches a large figure and the men interested in the concern are men of long experience in the automobile business and men with ample capital.

George S. Morrow, President and General Manager of the company, says that the day of the small distributor is over.

"Millions of dollars are needed to place a big city retail business on a sound financial basis," said Mr. Morrow. "In the early days of the industry automobile retailing could be started in a small way because the manufacturers were less strict in their demands on the dealers, and also because the industry was much smaller. Motor car factories were started then with a good deal less money than it takes to set a big dealer going today. Gradually, however, the motor car industry has increased, and no better indication of its wonderful growth can be found than in the amount of capital that is needed for a retail sales

company. Unless a man has unlimited resources at his command, he cannot afford to undertake the sale of a line of motor cars in a city like this. Then, even if he can satisfy the credit demands of leading automobile manufacturers, he has to associate himself with other men, for one man's experience alone is not sufficient.

"It's not all a bed of roses, even with plenty of money. Motor car manufacturers are not satisfied with an organization that has money and nothing else. It must have a good business reputation, one that will insure its success with the public, and furthermore, its members must be men of experience in motor car selling. The theory that a good

salesman can sell anything, to my mind, does not hold in the automobile industry. It requires years of training to perfect a man as an automobile salesman.

"The three things demanded by motor car manufacturers in their dealers fit in well with the things needed to make the organization a success. Capital, and an adequate amount of it, is necessary to build up a flourishing subdealer business, which is most necessary, and also to realise the biggest business possible. The sales force has to be well schooled and enthusiastic, which brings me to the vital point: The retail firm that is to be successful must have an established recognised motor car to sell. That's the keynote of success."

INDIAN Motor-Cycles

A shipment of
"FEATHERWEIGHTS"
is now on view.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

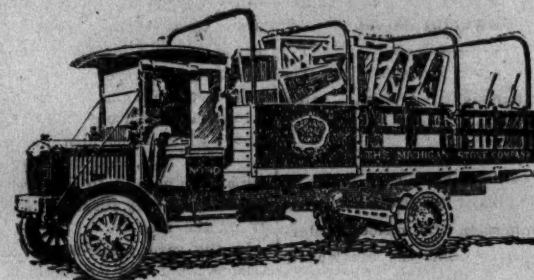
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Known the World Over

for their reliability and service giving qualities. Built in a factory with an international reputation for the care and painstaking methods with which it has built thousands of lorries, this kind of construction earned for the Federal the only Gold Medal awarded lorries at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Federals are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton, all constructed with the efficient, dependable worm drive.

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Tuning the Motor. Part 1—Fuel System

(Some useful tips from the Studebaker Service)

Tuning the motor is a term applied to motor repair work which deals with such trouble as will cause the motor to run poorly or fail to start even though the parts of the motor be in good condition mechanically. Such troubles will usually be found in the fuel, ignition, lubricating or cooling systems. In this paper we will consider troubles which are due to faults in the fuel system. The subject will be treated broadly so as to include, not only the supply of fuel, quality of mixture and admission to cylinder but also leaks in the cylinder which allow the gas to escape at the wrong time.

Gasoline is drawn from the main gasoline tank in the rear of the car through the pipe lines which run to the top of the Stewart Vacuum Tank. The connection to the inner tank admits gasoline to the inner tank from which it flows into the outer tank which acts as a reservoir and feeds to the carburetor float chamber. The spray nozzle of the carburetor is located in the center of the float chamber and is connected to it at the base. When the engine is not running the level of gasoline in the nozzle is a little below the top of the nozzle, corresponding to the level maintained in the float chamber. When the engine is started, air is drawn into the carburetor through the hot air intake pipe, passes up and around the spray nozzle creating a suction on the gasoline which is sprayed upward mixing with the air. The mixture of gasoline vapor and air passes up through the throttle valve, intake manifold and intake valves to the cylinders. The gas is admitted on the down stroke of the piston. On the up stroke both the intake and exhaust valves should be closed so that the gas is compressed. Near the top of the stroke the spark occurs igniting the charge causing its temperature and pressure to rise. The high pressure exerts a great force on the piston which causes it to move down, delivering energy to the crank-shaft through the connecting rod. Shortly before the end of the down stroke the exhaust valve opens allowing the gas to escape into the exhaust manifold pipe and muffler. On the up-stroke the burnt gases are pushed out the exhaust valve which does not close until slightly after the end of the stroke. The four strokes mentioned above are termed:

First: Intake or admission stroke.
Second: Compression stroke.
Third: Power or expansion stroke.
Fourth: Exhaust stroke.

Gasoline is composed of carbon and hydrogen. While air is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. The two mix together forming a vapor but when the heat of the spark is applied to this gasoline vapor, oxygen combines with the carbon and hydrogen forming carbon dioxide and water while the nitrogen remains as such and is only heated to a higher temperature by the combustion.

Assuming the ignition, lubricating and cooling systems to be in perfect condition, then the following troubles might be traced to the fuel system.

- 1.—Motor is free and can be turned over easily by crank but will not start on its own power.
- 2.—Motor runs but misses fire regularly on one or more cylinders.
- 3.—Motor runs but misses fire irregularly on various cylinders.
- 4.—Motor runs but popping noise in the vicinity of carburetor is very noticeable when motor is speeded up.
- 5.—Motor starts but stops after a short run.
- 6.—Motor runs but overheats very easily.

In the following paragraphs we will explain possible causes of each of the above troubles but will not consider such causes as broken parts, as that would carry us beyond the scope of the term "Tuning Motor."

Motor Free And Can Be Turned Over By Crank But Will Not On Its Power

First, to make sure that this trouble is in the fuel system, prime the cylinders through the pet cocks with fresh gasoline. If the motor starts then it may be assumed that there

is something wrong with the fuel system.

Gasoline tank may be empty. The gasoline line from main tank to Stewart tank or from Stewart tank to carburetor may be stopped up. Try cock at bottom of carburetor.

If gasoline flows from carburetor the spray nozzle may be stopped up. This can sometimes be overcome by priming cylinder through relief cocks and starting motor with throttle open wide, otherwise, remove carburetor and clean nozzle with fine wire.

There may be water in the gasoline. Try pet cock on bottom of carburetor. Air vent tube on Stewart tank or air hole in filler cap of main tank may be stopped up thus creating a partial vacuum in one of the above tanks.

Leaky gasoline pipe, which should be easily detected.

Stewart tank may not be operating. Prime tank through hole in top of tank with a cup full of gasoline.

Carburetor may be badly out of adjustment. See instruction book for instruction.

If motor has just been over-hauled, the cam shaft may have been replaced incorrectly so that the valves are not properly timed. In replacing cam shaft the tooth on crank shaft gear which is marked "O" should mesh between the two teeth on the cam shaft gear which are marked "O."

Motor Runs But Misses Fire Regularly On One Or More Cylinders

This trouble if in the fuel system is nearly always due to compression leaks, i.e. during the compression stroke when the cylinder is supposed to be air tight, the gas is allowed to escape through a leak in the cylinder.

To distinguish a compression leak from an electrical fault try running the motor at high speed. As a rule the miss fire will be less noticeable at high speed if due to leaky compression.

Inspect valve stem adjustments on cylinder which is missing. If adjusted too tight the valve will not close. Adjust to .003 inch clearance between push rod and valve stem.

Pour a little lubricating oil around valve caps, relief cock and spark plug of leaky cylinder. The oil will bubble if there is a leak.

Cylinder or piston may be scored or the piston rings may be badly worn (would be classified under heavy repair). Light blue smoke coming from exhaust pipe and heavy carbon deposit in cylinder usually accompany this trouble. Open all relief cocks except one on cylinder which is missing and try to crank engine. If it turns over easily it is an indication of leaky compression.

Before inspecting for scored piston

or cylinder or worn piston rings, remove valves from leaky cylinder. If dirty or pitted, the valves should be ground in. Any automobile supply store can furnish a compound for grinding valves. In grinding valves rotate valve back and forth on seat but do not turn through a complete revolution as this tends to wear a ring on the valve seat.

Valve stem or push rod may be stuck not allowing valve to seat. Try to rotate valve with a pair of pliers. If struck, remove valve, clean stem and guide, then replace using a little oil on stem.

Motor Runs But Misses Fire Irregularly On Various Cylinders

Improper adjustment of carburetor so as to give wrong proportion of gasoline and air. See instruction book for proper procedure in adjusting carburetor.

Valves dirty or pitted should be ground in.

Carbon deposited on cylinder walls due to scored cylinder, scored piston or worn rings. Also due to using oil which is too thin. It is always advisable to use a heavier oil in summer than in winter. Either scrape carbon off the cylinder walls or have it burned out at a Service Station.

Air leak in the intake manifold or around intake valve stem, also slight compression leaks around valve caps, relief cocks or spark plugs can usually be stopped by putting in new gasket and screwing up tight.

Water in the gasoline. Drain carburetor and allow fresh supply to enter float chamber.

Gasoline pipe or carburetor spray nozzle partially stopped up. See next paragraph.

Motor Runs But Popping Noise In Vicinity of Carburetor Is Very Noticeable When Motor Is Speeded Up

Popping back in the carburetor is due to a slow burning mixture. The mixture burns throughout the power and exhaust strokes, and a small part remains when the exhaust valve is closed. When the intake valve is opened, the incoming charge meets the burning gas in the cylinder causing the fire back through the intake manifold.

A normal mixture of gasoline and air (about eighteen parts and one of gasoline, by weight) will burn very rapidly but if too much or too little gasoline is present mixture will burn slowly. Too thin a mixture, i.e. too much air or not enough gasoline, will result in much slower burning than too rich a mixture, and in nearly all cases the fire back in the carburetor is due to too thin a mixture.

First of all adjust carburetor, see instruction book. If this fails, look for air leaks at junction of carburetor and intake manifold also manifold cylinder block. May be air leak around intake valve stem due to worn guide. Air leaks can usually be detected by a hissing sound.

If gasoline line or spray nozzle is stopped up it will result in too thin a

mixture. Try drain cock on carburetor to see if gasoline flows to float chamber. Clean nozzle with a fine wire.

Motor Starts But Stops After Running a Short Time

Carburetor float may not be at right level due to bent supporting arm. When needle valve is closed the top of float should be 23/32 of an inch from the top of the float chamber.

Water in gasoline will result in insufficient supply of gasoline. Gasoline tank may have been nearly empty.

Air vent on Stewart tank or in main tank filler cap may be stopped up.

Partial obstruction in gasoline feed pipe.

Low suction in Stewart tank when pulling a long steep grade or muddy road with wide open throttle. Stop

car and run motor a short time with throttle nearly closed.

Motor Runs But Over Heats Easily

Heating due to faulty fuel system is

in most cases due to using too thin a mixture. A very rich mixture will also cause over-heating but not so readily as a thin mixture.

Hupmobile

99% Efficient

We have kept a record of every complaint, large and small, made against the Series "N" Hupmobile. Our record to date from the time the first Series "N" left the factory, shows the Hupmobile to be 99% efficient.

In other words, only one car out of 100 developed the slightest imperfection. We defy any mechanical thing, manufactured by hundreds and used and abused by hundreds of people in every climate under the sun, under every road condition imaginable, to surpass that record.

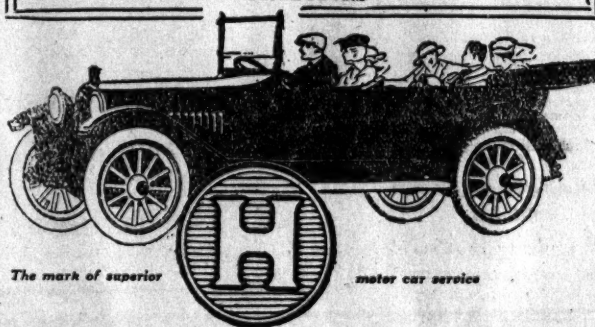
This record is significant to the automobile buyer who values his time, money, and peace of mind. Our records, proving our efficiency claims, are open to inspection.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke, (3 1/4" x 5 1/2"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle: floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119") on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater. Tires 880 x 120 m/m on 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4 1/2" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; roller rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tires on rear; five demountable rims; tire carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealer for all China, except Peking Province
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is paramount in the minds of every motorist—the thought of economy. Now, tyres being the most expensive item in the upkeep of a car, economy can be obtained only by insisting on your car being shod with THE PROVED BEST TYRE—

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Ask those who will use no other—which is the best proof of our bold statement. One quality only—THE BEST. Each tyre guaranteed 5,000 miles.

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SPECIAL OFFER OWING TO HIGH EXCHANGE

PREMIER (Coventry made) MOTOR CYCLES

AT CLEARANCE PRICES:

Taels 290.00 Net Cash

Ready for the Road

Brief Specification:—3 1/2 h.p., single cylinder, free engine, Bosch Magneto, DUNLOP Tyres.

ON SALE AT

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

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HUDSON SUPER SIX A POPULAR MODEL

Sales in New York District
Show 100 Per Cent Increase Over Last Year

One car that has rapidly forged to the front in the metropolitan district of New York, is the Hudson, until today it commands a leading position in the medium-priced car division.

President Harry S. Hout of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, in discussing the popularity of the Hudson cars around New York, said:

"Since the advent of the Hudson Super Six car our business has grown by leaps and bounds, and the more of these cars we have on the road the more the demand for them increases. We did a record breaking business in 1915 and this year our business shows an increase of over 100 per cent, or more than double last year's sales, and the demand for these cars is constantly on the increase."

"Not only this, but there is a tremendously increased demand for closed on all-year cars. Last year we only had a limited allotment of closed cars, while this year we contracted for over 400 per cent more closed cars, and we will not have near enough of them to meet the demand of our customers."

Pleasure Motoring In England Reduced For Petrol Economy

But Motor Expert Sees No
Danger To War Supply
At Present

"The great need of the age is to keep in touch with facts," says Mr. N. Massac Buiet in The Motor Trader. Wherever we look we are forced more and more to realise this. The frequent discrepancy between what is said in Parliament and what obtains in fact is, of course, the most glaring example. Again, we have in connection with our own movement the regrettable campaign countenanced by the Government for creating class prejudice against users of passenger cars through such

channels as the Committee for Organising War Savings and the series of "Don't" posters concerning which Mr. McKenna said in the House: "So far as I can judge there has been a very great change of public feeling on the subject of economy, and to a certain extent I think it is due to advertisement." Here is no claim that there has been any change in practice; "feeling" is the word used, and that is quite another matter. In regard to the motor posters, the "feeling" created has been an unfortunate one of class hatred against the very section of the community which is paying, and will pay, more than nine-tenths of the cost of this war. On what grounds is that "feeling" justified? The forty-seven page document, "Evidence in Support of the Protest Against the Form of the Appeal of the National Organising Committee for War Savings," presented and published by the Royal Automobile and associated clubs, reveals that all this "feeling" is based not on fact but on prejudice. The Royal Automobile Club has collected evidence from the motor organisations and motor clubs of the United Kingdom and Ireland and from owners of motor garages and other members of the trade; also from quite independent authorities, such as the County Surveyors and the County Directors of Territorial Voluntary Aid organisations. These two latter sections may be specially recommended to the consideration of the Government, at whose disposal the report has been placed, and to the public which has given credence to the diatribes which have been issued against the users of passenger cars.

"The first fact that emerges from this evidence collected in such detail from centers all over the country and from such various sources, including those wholly independent of motoring, is that the story told by all establishes the fact that pleasure motoring has been reduced to negligible proportions compared with what it was in pre-war times. The manner in which the general press has made preliminary announcements concerning Mr. Runciman's Committee's findings on the supply of petrol would, if we accepted those unofficial versions, lead inevitably to the conclusion that it was a deliberate policy to cry "pleasure motoring" as a red herring to divert attention from the real features of

the case. But as I prefer to deal in facts I shall not discuss the preliminary report of Mr. Runciman's Committee until it is available, which it is not at the time these lines go to press. Suffice it, instead, to deal with the press remarks on the subject of this report, which are nearly all couched in terms which suggest that private car users are burning petrol at the expense of the Services. This lie should be nailed to the counter right away. If, at any time, since the outbreak of the war the civilian community had had a gallon of petrol before all the needs of the Services were supplied, the Government would be unpardonably blame-worthy. In point of fact, the Government has fallen into no such error. The Services have always had all the petrol they need and they will continue to have all they need before any is available either for the industrial or for the passenger car sections of the community. Further, but for the enormous curtailment of pleasure motoring it would be absolutely impossible for utility vehicle users to have gone thus far in the matter of replacing by motor-traction horses commandeered for the war.

"It is cited by those who write prejudicial matter without first making themselves acquainted with the facts that the crowning point of the villainy of the passenger car user is that our motor fuel imports have gone up enormously. Of course they have, altogether apart from the needs of the Services which are abnormal temporarily and are not

therefore correctly to be reckoned in the matter at all. In the first place, the mere numbers of utility vehicles put into service consequent on the shortage of horses gives no idea of the demand for petrol so occasioned because the utility motor vehicle has to haul weight in the form of goods either in bulk or in retail quantities, which is a much heavier business than pulling along three or four passengers in a car, and because each utility motor vehicle traverses a great many more miles in the course of a year than a passenger car, the former being used daily for an average of eight hours, whereas the latter is probably not travelling an average of more than an hour or an hour and a half per day. Further, it is surprising that the evidence of the County Surveyors should reveal a falling of the number of passenger cars in use, as it does, when we have in mind that war work, on the one hand, and the commandeering of horses on the other, have combined to make scores of thousands of people use passenger cars for their work. Officers, medical men, veterinary men, professional men of all sorts, business men and so forth have to use cars as the only means of taking them about their work in the time

available, and, in other cases, in the absence of suitable horses. The increase in this class of motoring has undoubtedly been no less in proportion than the increase in the use of load-carrying motor vehicles, yet when we add the millions of miles that have been traversed by passenger motor vehicles placed at the service of Territorial Voluntary Air organisations, or engaged on volunteer war work through organised bodies of owners, including those who take out convalescent soldiers, and discover that the net result is that the County Surveyors find that vastly fewer passenger cars are employed to traverse the roads, there is no dodging the fact that pleasure motoring must have been reduced at least 90%. Of course it occurs here and there for precisely the same reason that, no matter what men led the Conservative or Radical Party, no general election would ever result in only Conservatives or only Radicals being returned.

"More satisfactory than all this ill-informed girding against motoring in defiance of the facts of the case is the policy of at least one firm in the British motor industry in endeavoring to keep in touch with the world of fact by process of engaging in

motor competition in America, though it is not able to build new machines during the war but has, instead, to be represented by compromise vehicles. I refer to the enterprise of the Sunbeam Company in being represented by cars in the hands of foreign drivers in the Indianapolis Grand Prix Race on Tuesday of this week, the Blue Ribbon event of the American track racing season, wherein a really international element is introduced and the American motor industry, copying French Peugeot, British Sunbeam, and German Mercedes racing car practice before the war, puts up a performance the precise measure of which it is necessary for

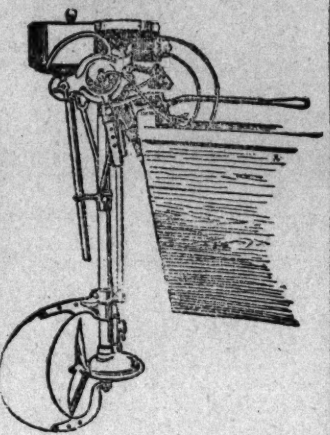
our industry to gauge in face of the manner in which, during the war, American standard car engine practice has been evolved. In other practice has become Europeanised wholesale. Sunbeams have had to use old pre-war racing chassis and equip them with six-cylinder experimental engines, the value gear and other details of which comprise the basis from which the latest aero engine practice has been evolved. In other words, having tested these motors as much as can be done here, the firm tests them in yet another way in America, and one which incidentally serves the purpose of enabling it "to keep in touch."

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER
MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport
and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;
Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

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Triumph bicycles are the hall-mark of perfection. With a mount like the Triumph the joys of cycling are many and varied.

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SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE
WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
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CHARGES REASONABLE.

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THE GOOD TYRE AT THE REASONABLE PRICE.

If you want LOW COST MILEAGE on your car,

Ride on Congress Tyres.

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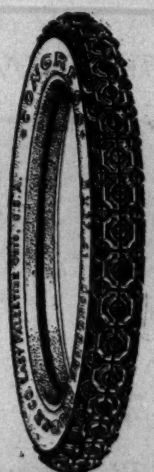
All the principal inch and millimetre sizes carried in stock.

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Consistency



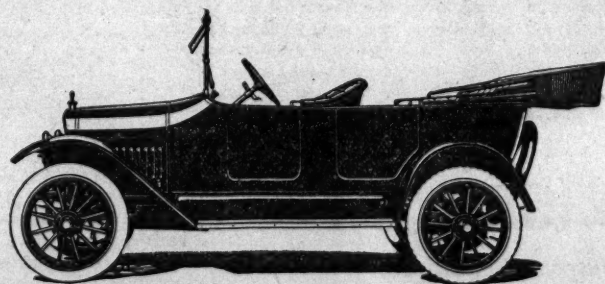
YOU want a motor car that will serve you consistently. You want to know that your car can be relied upon day in and day out. You want high mileage per gallon of gasoline and freedom from repairs and re-adjustments. And you want these things, not occasionally, but continuously—day after day.

On these qualities the Maxwell has made good. It has proved its worth. When the Maxwell stock touring car set the World's Motor Non-Stop Mileage Record a short time ago it travelled for 44 consecutive days and nights, and its performance was consistent.

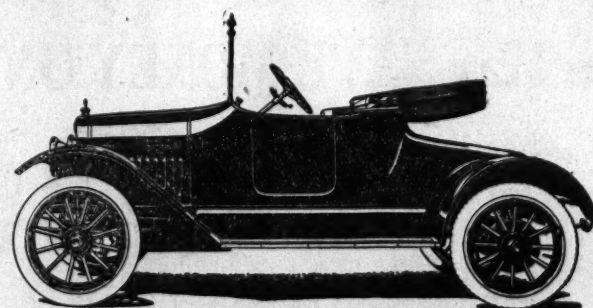
It went about 500 miles each and every day. It went within a small fraction of 22 miles to every gallon of gasoline. It went the whole distance of 22,000 miles—probably further than you would travel in two years—without any repairs or re-adjustments. Every one of eight tyres (two sets) went just about 9,800 miles, and the others finished in good shape. For consistency and reliability this record far excels anything ever heard of.

When you get your Maxwell, you can be sure it will give you economical service—probably far more economical than these figures indicate. But to be sure that you can get your Maxwell, **ORDER NOW.**

Another Shipment Will Arrive Soon.



Five-Seater, All-Weather Top
TOURING-CAR, TLS. 1,600.



Two-Seater
ROADSTER, TLS. 1,500.

"Own a Maxwell."

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS:

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4, Soochow Road.

Telephone 1159.

NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

New and Very Important Discoveries About FLIES

THE long fight which science has been waging against the filthy, disease-spreading fly seems at last to have been won. The victory does not involve the actual extermination of these pests, but it does supply us with a simple and effective method of keeping flies out of the places where we live and work.

Two French scientists, Professors Galaine and Houbert, have devised a plan of driving flies away that gives promise of being far more successful than any hitherto known. Its details and the remarkable new scientific facts on which it is based have recently been presented to the French Academy of Science, where they excited the greatest interest.

As science has long known, flies are inactive or quiescent in the dark. This looks as if they hunt by sight rather than by scent, and explains why a carefully darkened room is generally free from their unwelcome attentions. The fact has long made it seem as if the only certain way of escaping flies would be to live in darkness during the months when they are most numerous—which would, of course, be as absurd as burning down one's house to get rid of rats and mice.

The fly's dislike for darkness suggested to these French scientists that perhaps what is darkness to the fly is not darkness to us. To find out if this is so they conducted a series of careful experiments with a room lighted by only one window, and that filled with panes of glass of different colors. The result of

How the Fact That They Are COLOR BLIND Suggests a SIMPLE WAY TO RID OUR HOMES OF THESE PESTS

these experiments quickly convinced them that the fly is color blind, its eye being sensitive only to a small part of the solar spectrum that is visible to the human eye. Thus, what the human eye sees as red light is midnight darkness to the fly, and the same is true of violet and indigo. Blue and green affect the fly only slightly, but unpleasantly, and yellow and orange he tolerates but avoids whenever possible. It seems quite likely that blue, green, yellow and orange all produce on the fly a sort of twilight effect.

The discovery of these facts made it a simple matter to devise a plan for reducing the pests to a minimum. It is all quite simple. You have only to filter the sunlight admitted to your home through a blue, red or green glass.

The effect of this colored light will be to deceive the flies into thinking it is night. This means that they will become inactive and stop their attacks on bald heads, the baby's milk bottle and other things on which they new centre their dangerous activities. But this new scientific method of combating flies does more than merely make them inactive. If one pane of glass in the colored window be removed, so that a shaft of white light is admitted, the flies will promptly be attracted by the promise of daylight outside and will make their way through the opening.

At the same time the number of new arrivals will be reduced. To the color blind fly the room lighted by red, blue or green panes looks like one in total darkness, and he will carefully avoid it. He will be all the more likely to do this when he sees a crowd of his fellows rushing through the open pane into the outer air.

In their discoveries about the color blindness of flies these scientists feel positive that the world is at last assured of a simple and effective way of lessening the danger and annoyance from these pests. They are urging the French Government to supply all its hospitals and hospital ships with windows filled

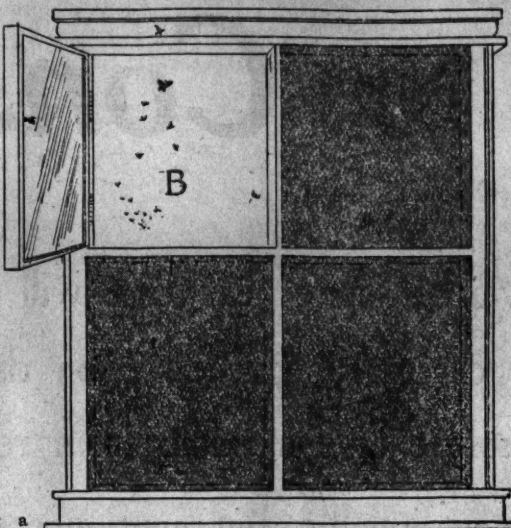


A Section of a Fly's Eye Magnified Many Times. Although This Eye Contains 4,000 Tiny Lenses, It Cannot Perceive the Movement of Even Very Large Bodies at a Distance of More Than Thirty Inches and, as Science Has Lately Found Out, It Is Hopelessly Color Blind.

colored glass and containing a swinging pane through which white light can be admitted and the flies make their exit.

As no one but a photographer wants to live in a red room, it is suggested that the prevailing color of the glass shall be blue or green, colors that are very restful to the human eye. A combination of different colors such as is found in stained glass windows in churches would be undesirable and would be just as effective in making the color blind flies think the room was in total darkness.

This new method of ridding a house of flies is infinitely simpler and more effective than any of those

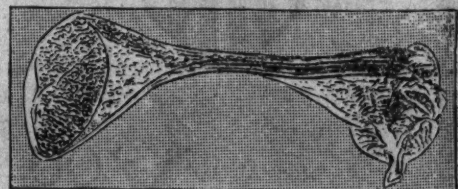


The Window That Drives Flies Out and Keeps Them Out.

AAA—Panels of Red, Blue or Green Glass Which Make the Interior of the Room Appear Dark to the Color-Blind Fly. This Darkness Makes the Flies Already in the Room Inactive and Anxious to Get Out and Makes Those Outside Shun the Place. B—A Swinging Pane That Admits a Shaft of White Light and Furnishes the Flies a Way of Escape from the Unpleasant Twilight Effect Which the Colored Panes Produce on Their Eyes.

now in use. Not the least efficient of the old methods is the use of sticky flypaper or paper soaked in an arsenic solution and set afloat in a shallow dish of water. But both these methods have serious drawbacks.

One is that you have to remove the corpses of your victims at frequent intervals, and another is that you get more than your fair share of living flies through your efforts to kill them. Whether the fly works by sight, by scent, or by both combined is not yet certain; but it is certain that the news that sweet stuff in the shape of flypaper is near at hand spreads among flies as rapidly as bad news among human beings. Within a short time after either of these traps has been laid hundreds more flies than would normally



The Balancer or Hind-Wing of a House Fly Which Science Believes Contains Sense Organs That Help Compensate for the Inefficiency of the Fly's Big Compound Eyes.

visit you will be attracted by the lure of the sweet poison.

Of course, this can be avoided to some extent by the use of sprayers which squirt into the air a solution of formalin or some other destroying liquid. This kills or stupefies the flies so that they can easily be swept up, but it involves considerable labor and expense.

A much more pleasant, but not so effective, remedy of the same kind is to fill a room with the scent of sweet pea blossoms. It is said that this, if strong enough, renders the flies insensible, and perhaps drives them away.

If the plan which these French scientists propose does prove successful they have done humanity a great service, for there is no doubt that flies are not only annoying but exceedingly dangerous to human health. The fact that they breed and are bred in filth, and their habit of vomiting over everything they touch, make them disgusting insects, to be dreaded as carriers of disease germs. Besides this, scientists tell us that the buzz of flies in our ears and their crawling over the exposed surfaces of our bodies exert an irritating effect on the nerves.

There is only one good deed that can be credited to flies, and that is the laying of eggs in putrefying meat which quickly hatch out into little maggots that warn us of the meat's condition. This, however, is of only little service to us, for anybody whose sense of smell is in good working order does not need the sight of maggots to warn him that meat or other food has reached the stage of putrefaction.

TRAINING YOUR BRAIN So You WON'T FORGET

THE child who when asked what memory is said: "It's what you forget with," gave a definition which fits many untrained minds. Yet it is possible for any ordinary man or woman to train the brain so that it will be able to remember much better than most brains do.

Systems of memory training have proved valueless as a rule, because they were too artificial, and demanded a mental training better than the average. But the habit of remembering can be easily fixed if a proper method is adopted and conscientiously followed.

A man forgets to mail the letter that his wife gives him because he does not concentrate his mind on the purpose, especially at the moment when the letter is given to him. We remember that which makes a deep impression, and we can deepen that impression by associating in our minds certain ideas that are related to it.

If his wife gives him the letter her husband says to himself, "I will mail this letter. The mail box is at the next corner and when I pass it I must drop this letter." It will help his mind to recall the letter the instant he reaches the box.

What is true of the letter is just as true of more important instructions. If you are told: "Stop in and see Mr. Jones when you go out to luncheon and give him this message for me," you will not forget it if at the moment when the instruction is given you plan when and where you will turn aside to see Mr. Jones. If you say to yourself: "When I get to the next corner, on my way to luncheon, I shall turn to the right, and call at the office of Mr. Jones," you are almost certain to think of the mission when you reach the corner.

The idea is to deepen the impression on your own mind at the very moment when it enters the mind. This is made possible, not only by concentrating the mind upon the idea itself, but by surrounding it

with all possible associations of ideas, so that one will help the other.

The mind is governed by certain so-called laws of association, such as the law that ideas which enter the mind at the same time emerge at the same time, one helping to recall the other.

The difficulty with persons who complain that they can never remember to do what they want to do, is that they have not concentrated their minds sufficiently on the purpose at the moment when it was formed.

Every person can train the mind to remember in this way, by the concentration of the attention, the planning of the purpose, the actual centering of the mind on what is intended. When the habit is well formed the attention is more easily centred and you soon find that you remember easily. Then your memory is not what you forget with, but a valuable assistant in your every-day work.

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SCIENCE NOW KNOWS--

Every Day a Sabbath Somewhere.

EVERY day in the week is a Sabbath for some one. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Hebrews and several Christian sects, Saturday, and the remainder of the Christians, Sunday.

How Clever Plants Are.

THE cleverness of some plants is indisputable. A sundew, or fly-eater, deceived by a piece of chalk, seized it in its tendrils, but upon discovering the fraud immediately withdrew them. A fly, held just out of its reach, did not tempt it to move, but as soon as it was brought a little nearer the plant prepared to take possession of it. Darwin showed that a begonia had a habit of searching for a hole to insert its tendrils into, and even of withdrawing the tendrils to insert it in another hole, if the first proved unsuitable. Nor is this power of selecting confined to any particular class. Climbers like the lianas will refuse to coil round a branch not strong enough to bear their weight.

How You May SAVE MONEY ON LIGHT

WHEN war broke out in Europe nobody realized how far-reaching its effects would be on human beings in every quarter of the globe. One of the most surprising effects which the conflict has produced in central America, will be found from now on in our bills for gas and electric lighting.

The cost of lighting our homes promises to be reduced considerably for the simple reason that because we cannot get certain dyes from Germany and have not yet learned to make them in this country, the wallpaper manufacturers have been forced to discontinue making red, brown, green and other dark-toned papers which absorb light rays instead of reflecting them as the lighter-toned papers do.

In spite of the fact that science has repeatedly warned us of the wastefulness of using our walls colors which allow a large part of the light we pay for to go to waste, the dark shades have always been extremely popular. Now, however, owing to the shortage of dyes, we will look in vain for them among the new Fall and Winter styles in wallpapers.

Reds and other of the darker shades do not appear at all in the samples of wallpaper now being shown. There are numerous black-and-white effects, and certain shades of gray and tan will also be popular, but the new styles tend more to the lighter tones. The colors necessary for some of the darker shades cannot be obtained at any price and others have ad-

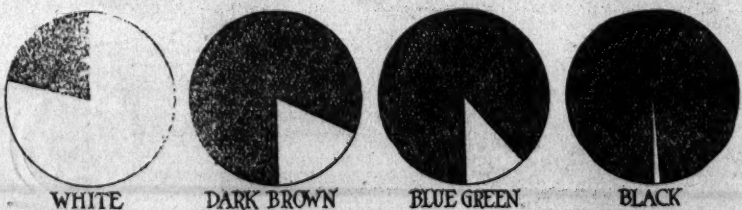


Diagram Showing How Some Wall Papers Waste Light. The White Portion of Each Circle Represents the Percentage of Light Reflected by Paper of a Certain Color; the Black Portion, the Percentage Absorbed and Therefore Wasted. White Cartridge Paper Reflects 80 Per Cent of the Light; Dark Brown, 18 Per Cent; Blue-Green, 12 Per Cent; and Black, Only One-Half of One Per Cent.

vanced from 60 to 600 per cent, which makes them prohibited.

Although our aesthetic sensibilities may be hurt by the absence of the colors of which we have grown so fond, the effect on our pocketbooks will be very satisfactory. The most fashionable wall coverings in the past have almost invariably been the ones which absorbed the most light rays instead of those which reflected them. They thus prevented our getting anywhere near full benefit from the gas and electricity we paid for.

It is estimated that \$33,000,000 worth of gas alone is wasted in this country every year through improper lighting fixtures and the failure to cover our walls with materials which reflect the largest possible amount of light.

To get the best results from the gas and electricity we burn, the walls should be covered with white cartridge paper which, as experiments have shown, reflects 80 per cent of the light. Compare this with dark brown paper which reflects 18 per cent, blue-green which reflects 12 per cent, and black which reflects only half of one per cent, and you will see how seriously wallpaper can affect your lighting bills.

Where Creditors NEVER WORRY When Debtors Die

BURMA is the one place on earth where the death of a man owing large sums of money is no cause for worry to his creditors.

In fact, the Burmese think that a creditor has a better chance of recovering a debt from the dead than from the living, provided the deceased has relations who are at all concerned for his welfare in the life beyond the grave. If the debt is not paid they believe that the dead man will come into the creditor's power as his servant, ox or dog.

In Burma the corpse is invariably buried with its head to the east. The cemetery must be to the west or north of the village. This is merely the result of the idea that the east and south (south is the "honorable" quarter in China) are honorable and the west and north the reverse.

In the funeral procession the corpse is always carried feet foremost. In Lower Burma great care is taken not to drop the coffin, or even to place it on the ground, on the way to the cemetery. If this happens it is believed that some one will die on that spot. When buried, the corpse must not face the village.

A corpse is never removed to a house before being buried. If a man dies outside his house, his body must not be placed in it, or even in the village, if he died outside the village.

In Upper Burma, drowned persons are buried near the water in which they were drowned, as far

from it as a handful of water can be thrown; or, if the corpse is taken to a cemetery, water must be dropped along the path the whole way. It is believed that there will be a drought if this is not done.

In Lower Burma all the pots in the house are broken when the head of the household dies, but not when anyone else dies. Water is sprinkled on the place of death immediately after removal of the body, and along the path from the

house to the gate of the compound. As water frequently takes the place of blood in Buddhist ceremonies, both these customs may perhaps be regarded as a survival of the practice of killing slaves on the death of their master.

The Burmese appear to have no ideas regarding the direction of the land of the dead, or of the country from which the race came.

The curious custom prevails of holding a complete funeral and burial ceremony in the hope of deceiving the Destroyer, and inducing him to leave a sick person alone.

The Burman regards it as a matter of course that the soul should continue to exist after death, and he believes that it remains in the house, and is cognizant of all that goes on there, for seven days. The bed of the deceased person is laid, and a fresh supply of food and water is placed by it every morning and evening. During the same period hospitality is offered to all who come, and monks are invited to preach as well as to eat.

At the end of the seven days the spirit departs. According to the Burmese, he is ejected by the house-god, Min Magay, the mighty blacksmith who was burnt alive by a king of Tagaung, and whose spirit watches over every Burman household. But during the seven days he is not absolutely confined to the house. He may wander about visiting the places he was wont to visit in life.

YOU MIGHT TRY--

For Spotted Paintings.

A FEW drops of ammonia in a cup of warm water, applied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos.

To Remove Fruit Stains.

TO remove fruit stains from the hands wash in clear water, dry slightly and then hold them over a lighted match.

To Avoid Chapped Hands.

AFTER having the hands in soap suds wash them in vinegar to make them soft and white and prevent their chapping.

To Keep Nickel or Silver Bright.

TO keep nickel and silver ornaments bright rub them with a woolen cloth saturated with spirits of ammonia.

To Restore Silk's Color.

IF the color has been taken out of silk by fruit stains, a little ammonia will usually restore it.

To Whiten Rice.

IF a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added to boiling rice it will not only whiten the grains, but will give them a more pleasant flavor.

Removing Stains from Marble.

APPLY with a brush a paste composed of equal parts of soft soap, quicklime and caustic potash and leave for several days. Then wash the paste off and dry and polish the marble with soft cloths.



SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916

CASTLEFIELD WINS CHALLENGE PLATE

Triumph and Black Diamond Not Even Placed In Big Kiangwan Event

DEAD HEAT IN FIRST RACE

Niblick and Coronet Dahlia Catch Judge's Eye at Same Time; Good Day's Sport

The International Recreation Club had another grand day's racing at Kiangwan, yesterday, without a fault to be found in any department. It was perfect weather, the stands were packed to capacity, fields were fair, the course not too hard and the racing in general close enough to be exciting.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate, with Black Diamond, Triumph, and Castlefield meeting, overshadowed everything else and was notable not only for the win of Castlefield, but for the defeat of Triumph—not only out of a win, but out of a place even. This is only the second time the pony has ever been beaten and it has never before failed to secure a place.

Of course, there is the excuse that it has not raced for quite a long while, but really it must be admitted that Liou rode a poor race, which can seldom be said about him. There are two ponies in local stables with an absolutely paralysing burst of speed over the last quarter in a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half.

One is Triumph, the other Castlefield and they must be nursed to make use of it. Castlefield was nursed and won well. Liou, on the other hand, got far too scared of Black Diamond. On the latter Johnstone did the only possible thing and rode the pony right out, just as he did in the Champions.

Triumph was sent after him from the start and the killing pace told, for the Kiangwan crack had no strength left to show that marvelous final dash which has won all its races. Castlefield had hardly been ridden, yet, just when Northland seemed to be a winner, the rose jacket shot out on the outside to win by a couple of lengths. And then, to make it complete, Mush got up to beat the two big orders, Triumph and Black Diamond, out of third.

The meeting opened in style. For some reason or other, the crowd did not fancy Niblick, which undoubtedly is one of the fastest ponies in China. Shut out from the start of the five-furlong dash, its case seemed hopeless; yet, at the stands, Hayes saw an opening, came right through and dead-heated with Coronet Dahlia. Mush, indeed, thinking it actually won.

Monarchism was greatly fancied for the Corinthian Race, a mile and a quarter, but challenged Sandy just too late and was beaten half a length in a splendid finish, with Johnstone and Burkill both riding at their best.

The adherents of the Toeg and Speelman stable must have been highly delighted over the Green Park Plate, which, if ever there was a gift, was one for that gallant animal Zuider Zee. There was Johnstone in the saddle, too, but they allowed the pari-mutuel to pay \$17 when the pony won easily by three-quarters of a length—it could have been much more.

With only three turning out, the steeplechase was uninteresting. Straightening up for the finish, Nomadic was left and its stable companion, The Tipster, ran clean away from Ye Illusionist.

For the River Selling Plate, one and a quarter miles, Battle Dawn and House Boy ran together, in the rack, almost to the quarter, when both came through, to claim first and second respectively, with Alleyway a poor third.

Vida showed a welcome return to form in the one and a half mile race for the Great Tom Plate. It was he who introduced Tai-shio to prize-winning and again he brought it along to win by three lengths from Wakefield and one more from Sir Lamerock, the two it was thought in the field of four would battle it out on their own.

For the final non-winners seven-furlong event, Homefield ran strongly throughout and was an easy

winner from Swancee and The Spec, in just four-fifths over its own best time.

The times were all good, several being very close to record. The results in detail follow:

1.—The United Fliers Plate.—Value \$250. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races up to 5 furlongs, since 1st January, 1916, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs. Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—5 furlongs.

Sir Paul's gr. Coronet Dahlia, late Coronet, Mr. C. R. Burkill 152-1
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes 160-1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's br. Swancee, Mr. Heard 158-3
Also ran:—The Lapwing (Mr. W. Hill), Recommendation (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Faked Wheel (Mr. T. L. Hu), Moana (Mr. F. R. Vida), The Spec, late Memory (Mr. S. Nagal), Milkway (Mr. T. U. Yih), Loofofield (Mr. J. Liou), Dalny Chief (Mr. I. Ezra), Homefield (Mr. Stewart), Pete (Mr. C. C. Boyd), Auld Reekie (Mr. E. B. McBain).

Dead heat; three lengths. Time, 1:13 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$8.40 (Coronet Dahlia), \$16.40 (Niblick). Places, 1st \$6.70 and \$14.30, 3rd \$10.50.

Cash sweep, 1st tickets 78 and 39, 3rd \$1. Unplaced, \$40, 110, \$85, 128, 337, 187, 422, 261, 80, 211, 143, 158, 360.

2.—The Corinthian Race.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs. Any Derby, St. Leger or Champion Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. John Johnstone's ches. Sandy, Mr. Johnstone 155-1
Mr. Perchang's grey Monarchism, Mr. Burkill 152-2
Mr. Meguro's black Kuroshio, Mr. Nagal 148-3
Also ran:—Peter Pieman (Mr. Knoll), Wynona (Mr. Vida), Galloway (Mr. Liou), Pingwu Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra).

Half a length; three. Time, 2:39 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$17.30. Places, 1st \$6, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$13.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 76, 2nd 215, 3rd 408. Unplaced, 380, 224, 300, 322.

3.—The Greenpark Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs. Winners of 31st Gymkhana Meeting, 3 lbs. extra. Unplaced at 31st Gymkhana Meeting allowed 3 lbs. Any winner of classic races, 7 lbs. extra. Penalties and allowances accumulative.—1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's black Zuider Zee, Mr. Johnstone 152-1
Sir Paul's grey Giant Dahlia, Mr. Burkill 151-2
Mr. Fay's grey Historic, Mr. Heard 155-3
Also ran:—The Buzzard (Mr. Hill), Mameluke (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Railway (Mr. Liou), The Raider (Mr. T. L. Hu), Charlemagne (Mr. I. Ezra).

Three-quarters; many. Time, 2:39.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$17.60. Places, 1st \$6.30, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$7.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 430, 2nd 539, 3rd 586. Unplaced, 351, 82, 238, 446, 506.

4.—The French Furze Handicap Steeplechase.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies.—3 miles.

Mr. Ezra's grey The Tipster, Mr. Hayes 153-1
Mr. S. B. Neill's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. Boyd 146-2
Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic, Mr. J. I. Ezra 156-3
Many; many.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$13.30. Places, 1st \$8.50, 2nd \$8.40.

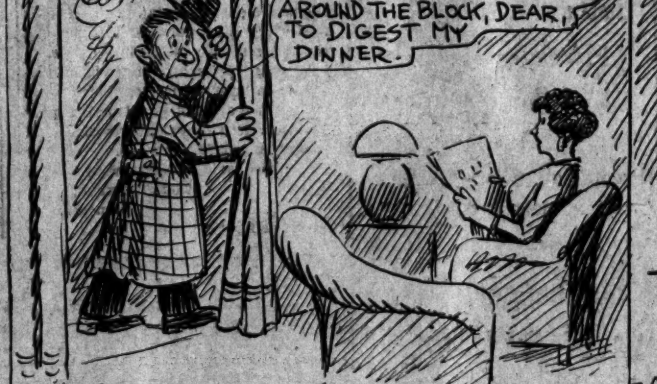
Wouldn't It Make You Mad?



WHEN YOU HAD SETTLED DOWN SNUGLY AFTER DINNER ON A COLD WINTER EVENING, FOR A COMFORTABLE SMOKE.



AND YOU SEARCHED YOUR OVERCOAT POCKET.



I'M JUST GOING TO WALK AROUND THE BLOCK, DEAR, TO DIGEST MY DINNER.

AND YOU HAD TO MAKE AN EXCUSE, AND GO OUT IN THE COLD.

By Oppen



DID YOU SEE THIS ABOUT A MAN WHO FORGOT TO MAIL A LETTER FOR HIS WIFE?



AND YOUR WIFE SAW A FUNNY PICTURE IN THE PAPER, AND YOU SAW A VISION OF SOMETHING THAT OCCURRED TWO DAYS AGO.



HATS THE LAST TIME I'LL EVER TAKE A LETTER TO MAIL FOR ANYBODY!

AND MAIL THE LETTER? WOULDN'T IT BUMP YOU?

POLICE AND S.F.C. PLAY TO A DRAW

Each Notch One Goal In Opening League Fixture of Senior Football Teams

QUAYLE SAVES THE GAME

Gets Equalising Point Only Six Minutes Before Final Whistle Sounds

The game between the Football Club and Police, senior teams, on the S.F.C. ground, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a draw, both sides scoring once. It was the opening league fixture of the season. A goodly crowd of spectators lined the field of play and they were rewarded with a fast and exciting game, full of incident and good play and the result no doubt proved to them a happy and true reflex of the game.

Yorke and Lawson were absent from the Police ranks and the Club had perforce to find a substitute for Olsen. Punctually at 3 o'clock, Referee Landers signalled the commencement of hostilities and Quayle, at center forward, was responsible for a solo effort which was nicely checked by Tonkin, who relieved his lines at the expense of a corner, which, however, went behind.

Play veered to the Loongfai end, where Macmillan had to clear from both Lynne and Clifford and then Leslie got nicely away on his own, only to put weakly behind, when well placed. The same player, however, was responsible for many spirited efforts on the left wing and Hamilton was kept exceedingly busy attending to the speedy winger.

Good work by Watson and Elie resulted in a concentrated attack by the Police, but somebody, generally Tonkin, nipped their efforts in the bud and McLean was quite equal to the demand that came his way.

At the end of twenty minutes, Clifford put Leslie in possession and the winger, racing away on his own, centered to the feet of Lynne, who scored the first point with a capital drive. Try as they would, the Police could not equalise and the teams crossed over with the Club leading by the only goal.

Upon the resumption, it was noticed that Isherwood had fallen back and Bradley was fulfilling the duties of right half. The change was effective, for Bradley had shown uncertain form in the opening moiety, but Isherwood was the essence of soundness.

Both goals were visited in turn and once Clifford scored what seemed to be a perfectly legitimate goal from a pass from Campbell, but it was disallowed on the contention that the scorer was off-side. Then the Police broke away and, during a melee, Isherwood was alleged to have handled, a most doubtful decision. From the ensuing penalty, Robertson's shot was brilliantly saved by McLean.

The Police tried desperately to equalise and, within six minutes of time, Quayle worked himself into position and gave McLean no chance with a capital shot. The closing stages were bristling with excitement. Once Campbell hit the cross-bar and Macmillan saved at full length a dangerous drive from Clifford, but the whistle blew without further scoring.

Macmillan was quite good in goal for the Police, but Hamilton and Biggs have played better. Robertson, Adams and Clissold were excellent halves and Quayle, Watson and Doyle were the only performers of note in the front rank.

For the Club, McLean played finely in goal and Tonkin was the finest back on the field. Isherwood was sound and clever in all his work and the same can be said of Gahde and Brown. The latter player would do much better if he only attended to the men in front of him a little more than he does.

The forwards were dashing and combined more effectively than their opponents. Clifford opened out the game and Leslie was responsible for much clever wing play. Campbell was in a strange position, but infused much dash into his play and Hollander and Lynne were quite useful and will improve with more experience.

Mr. Landers had a trying afternoon, but handled the game quite well. St. Xavier's 2nd XI v. P.S.O.B. After 90 minutes fast and interesting play the Public School Old Boys

starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris's ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart 155-1
Mr. Day's grey Northland, Mr. Burkill 155-2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Hayes 158-3
Also ran:—Nirvana (Mr. Heard), Triumph (Mr. Liou), Candlelight (Mr. Moller), The Capercaille (Mr. Hill), Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone), Magnetism (Mr. J. I. Ezra).

Two lengths; half. Time, 2:36.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$25.60. Places, 1st \$10, 2nd \$19.20, 3rd \$23.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 300, 2nd 580, 3rd 1785. Unplaced, 1402, 1234, 1857, 8, 1563.

6.—The River Selling Plate.—Value \$400. 2nd Pony \$100. 3rd Pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Winner to be sold for \$200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for \$100, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for \$50 allowed 10 lbs.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. N. W. Hickling, grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Johnstone 148-1
Mr. C. T. Chu's grey House Boy, Mr. C. T. Chu 142-2
Mr. Tah Yuen's bl. dun Alleyway, Mr. Vida 158-3
Also ran:—Mechanism (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Viator (Mr. E. McBain), Sir Nigel (Mr. Stewart), Dragon Fish (Mr. Liou), Silverwood (Mr. I. Ezra).

One length; two. Time, 2:40 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$11.60. Places, 1st \$6.80, 2nd \$22, 3rd \$9.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 122, 2nd 237, 3rd 6. Unplaced, 682, 349, 208, 538, 361.

7.—The Great Tom Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For

China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Any winner of classic races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Onden's skew Tai-shio, Mr. Vida 161-1
Mr. Henry Morris's brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart 155-2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard 155-3
Also ran:—Lille (Mr. Hill).

Three lengths; three-quarters. Time, 3:16.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$27.20. Places, 1st \$10.50, 2nd \$10.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket \$5, 2nd 150, 3rd 138. Unplaced, 177.

8.—The Manor Plate.—Value \$250. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started and not won a race at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 7 lbs. Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Henry Morris's dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart 151-1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swancee, Mr. Heard 158-2
Mr. R. Macgregor's ches. The Spec, late Memory, Mr. Knoll 145-3
Also ran:—Recommendation (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Faked Wheel (Mr. Ma), Wynona (Mr. Vida), Galloway (Mr. T. L. Hu), Railway (Mr. Liou), Kuroshio (Mr. Nagal), Loofofield (Mr. I. Ezra), Blackwood (Mr. T. U. Yih), Peronne (Mr. McBain).

One length; half. Time, 1:47 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$11.50. Places, 1st \$7.20, 2nd \$7.70, 3rd \$42.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket \$49, 2nd \$69, 3rd 62. Unplaced, 111, 109, 403, 271, 459, 548, 156, 282, 180.

Billiards

Inter Club League

Following are the results of the week's play:

Masonic v. Municipal
R. Phillips 250
C. Komaroff 250
J. W. Prince 250
C. Matthews 250
P. Kohn 250
A. de Kryger 250

1,214 1,029

Merchant S. G. v. M. E. Institute
Capt. Blown 162
J. T. Pippin 121
Capt. Best 205
Capt. Furton 250
Mr. Kiddy 148

886 1,249

Lusitano v. Police
G. M. P. 199
Remedios 199
J. V. Jensen 250
C. M. P.

Remedios 250
Ed. R. Leitao 250
J. M. Lopes 250
P. Kohn 201
C. Matthews 250

1,118 1,010

Thirty Club v. Customs
E. F. Pasting 250
E. D. Bush 250
H. B. Oller 250
A. F. Oller 250
T. Polignand 250

1,250 921

League Table

Club	Won	Lost	Points	For	Against	League Points
Lusitano	3	0	6	3420	3023	6
Masonic	3	1	5	4465	4172	6
Thirty Club	3	1	5	4618	5993	6
M. E. Institute	2	1	4	3572	3001	4
Customs	1	1	2	2059	2325	2
Municipal	0	2	0	2067	2463	0
Powhattan	0	2	0	1832	2368	0
Police	0	3	0	3063	3442	0
M. S. Guild	0	1	0	886	1249	0

Hockey

The P.S.O.B. met St. Xavier's in a

League game on the Polo ground yesterday afternoon. The Saints proved much too strong and ran out winners by 11 goals to nil.

The Harlequins defeated B. Co. 2nd XI by 6 to 3.

B. Co. 1st XI and the Sikhs drew, 3 to 3.

Navy Y. M. C. A.

The Sunday afternoon services in the Navy Y.M.C.A. have been proving very popular, in that interesting and virile men have been secured to deliver the addresses, as well as preparation taken to get out special music and other enlivening features at each service. This Sunday's service bids fair to be one of the best of the season, the management having secured Dr. A. H. Smith, of Peking, to deliver the address.

Dr. Smith had several other previous engagements on that day that would have almost prevented any further speaking, but, due to his interest in the American blue-jacket, he has consented. Dr. Smith is a member of the China Continuation Committee and is one of the men most able to speak on anything pertaining to China. Having lived 25 years in this land he has given to the world many books of great value dealing with Chinese characteristics and life. A real treat is in store for anyone that comes to hear him.

The service starts promptly at 4 o'clock and lasts but one hour. All civilians and enlisted men are cordially invited to these meetings.

draw with St. Xavier's in their League fixture played on the Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon, the score being 2-2.

The opening half found the Old Boys on the offensive and they were the first to score. Then Gutierrez got going for the St. Xavier's and simply dived through a host and scored in grand fashion.

A good deal of give-and-take followed in which the ball raced from one end of the field to the other. Stellingwerff managed at last to put the school ahead again and right up to the last minutes of the game they maintained their advantage. Then Beck in a fine bit of combination got the ball out to Correa who put in a beauty, which called all level amid great enthusiasm.

For the Public School Drake, Madar, Stellingwerff, Sanft and B. Smith all played well, while Xavier, Beck, Correa and Gutierrez were prominent for the Saints. S.F.C. 2nd v. Police 2nd

The Shanghai Football Club second string had a runaway victory against the Police junior team when they met on the latter's ground yesterday afternoon in a league fixture.

The score stood 8-0 in favor of the Club when time was called. The Club had a strong side out and if the form is maintained during the season they should find themselves in a good position on the table at the end of the tussle.

Andersen, Craigie Ross, C. S. Cheetham, Watson and O'Driscoll all played well and were the pick of the winners. Mr. H. Langley refereed the game.

S.N.B. vs. Public School for Chinese The above football match was played on the Markham Road Ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in a rather easy win for the homeboys by four goals to one.

At the start play was rather even, but after about fifteen minutes, the Railwaymen pressed and soon registered their first goal through Y. C. Tong, which was quickly followed by a second. The schoolboys then transferred the ball to the Railwaymen's half and had an excellent opening but failed to score. A third goal was registered for the Railwaymen by C. H. Ch'eng and the half time score read 3 goals to nil.

On restarting the Schoolboys had a series of bombardments at the Railwaymen's citadel, but the Railway goal was equal to the occasion, and kept them from scoring, until after the ball had been taken backwards to the Schoolboys' half and returned to the Railwaymen's half, a neat goal was netted by the Schoolboys' outside right.

The winners played a greatly improved combination game over any they have displayed in past years, and their shooting at goal was at all times good. With a little more practice they should develop into a good team.

The losers were somewhat handicapped through having to play on a full sized ground whereas their home matches are played on a miniature ground. The combination of the schoolboys was equally as good as that of the "men of the iron road" but their shooting was very erratic.

St. Xavier's Players Hurt

The league fixture between St. Xavier's and the S.R.C. was called off yesterday owing to the former team being unable to raise an eleven. Unfortunately many of the College boys are on the injured list and are not allowed to play.

Nanyang Scouts v. Baden Powells

The above inter-troop friendly scouts football match was played on the Nanyang College (Primary School) ground and resulted in a victory for the Nanyang Scouts by 3 goals to 2. The B.P.s put up a sterling game, but the Nanyang boys were out to follow their College mates to victory. At half-time, the score was one all, but the Chinese were able to gain the verdict by the odd goal in three.

Mr. B. Mok made an efficient referee and the Scouts voted him A. 1.

Nanyang Best Baptist College

The above teams met on the Nanyang ground, in the second round of the Intercollegiate Championship games and the result was a very easy win for Nanyang, the holders of the Championship for 1914/15 and 1915/16, by 11 goals to nil. Nanyang had the upper hand all the way through, although Baptist must certainly be credited with the stubborn resistance with which they carried on the game.

Mr. Kelhofer, of Baptist College, refereed the game and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

WHAT LUBRICATION OF SPRINGS MEANS TO AUTO OWNERS

Only a Few Motorists Realise The Necessity of Giving The Springs Any Attention Whatever

By E. G. Dann, President the Dann Products Company

That the spring require any care or attention whatever may surprise many motor car owners—at least it is something they have never really thought of before. That spring actually may be abused is something that has never occurred to them except in a general way. Driving over rough, holey or "bumpy" roads at high speed may cause damage—of course they will readily agree to that—but that overloading, lack of lubrication or neglect to keep the various parts tight could cause trouble will be news to the majority.

The average owner does not understand his springs as well as he does most of the other parts of his car. Springs are just springs in his estimation; he knows they are there to absorb vibrations. Before he bought his motor car he had springs on his buggy and they lasted for years. He never gave them any attention, yet it was rare that one broke.

But there is a vast difference between the duty of a carriage spring, driven slowly, and that of an automobile tearing over the roads at forty miles an hour. The strain on the springs increases as the square of the speed, so that the strain at sixty miles per hour is not six times what it is at ten, but six times six or thirty-six.

Obviously, then, it is a mistake to treat automobile springs with the same inattention as those of a horse-drawn vehicle.

The greatest abuse automobile springs fall heir to is lack of lubrication. These members are starved more than any other because it is ordinarily next to impossible to lubricate the leaves properly. Spring leaves, however, must be adequately lubricated if rust and subsequent breakage is to be prevented. In an ordinary set of springs there are about 5,000 square inches of bearing surface, giving great frictional resistance if the movement of one leaf on another is not free and even. If this is not the case, the tires then have to assume part of the work of the springs, and the motorist will probably sooner or later have a break. Nothing, by the way, is more annoying to have happen on the road than the breakage of a spring. The car is practically helpless and the repair is difficult and slow.

The Dann Insert is the only practical solution of the spring problem that has yet been discovered. This provides a friction bronze leaf which fits between the spring leaves from tip to tip. This leaf contains perforations, each filled with a special graphite compound that will not flow liquid. This gives the spring perfect and permanent lubrication, allows free movement of the leaves over each other and gives greater resiliency by allowing the tires to take up the full share of the burden. This gives greater tire mileage. This brings its practical application right home to the motorist.

So confident are we, and so confident is our distributor, James C. Nichols, that beginning tomorrow we are making a sensational offer. Mr. Nichols is adding a 1,500-mile guarantee to the guarantee given by the tire manufacturers to all tires supplied by him which go upon a car he equips with Dann Inserts. To show what a saving this extra guarantee means, let me give some figures. An ordinary 38x4½ casing, with a 3,500-mile guarantee, will cost \$36.95. Thus, it costs the owner \$.0102 cents per mile to operate each tire. This extra 1,500 miles, at this rate, means a saving of that distance of \$15.30 per tire, or \$61.20 on a set of four tires. There are over 50,000 sets of Dann Inserts in use throughout the West, and the results have been extraordinary.

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A Baseball Yarn

By Tad

Two colored teams are playing in Jacksonville. The pitcher, a south-paw, has a peculiar hula-hula movement when he winds up, and is nicknamed "Duck" White.

Our hero "Duck" is on the mound. The team at bat has a man on first, with two out, and the heaviest hitter is up with a bat like a telegraph pole. He digs his feet into the batters' box, wets his hands well, grabs the bludgeon and is set.

He is the personification of confidence as he poses there waiting for "Duck" to toss over the old pill. The crowd howls. They know the batter is a terror and they want to see the ball go sailing over the fence.

"Duck" starts to wind up, but the man on first has him worried. He lets his arms down to throw, gives the peculiar wiggle, and the man at bat, thinking that he is about to throw to first, stands still.

Barn ! ! ! It cuts the plate, and the ump calls "Strike One."

The man at bat looks up at the sky, smiles a little, pulls his cap down, spits on his hands once more and is ready again.

"Duck" slants at the man on first, lifts his arms over his head, looks at the plate, then slowly lets his arms down, wiggles his anatomy again, and the man at first, thinking the ball is coming his way, dives for the bag, while Casey at the bat, thinking the same, stands still. It cuts the plate. "Strike Two!" yells the ump.

"Duck" goes to the pitchers' box again. He looks over the field, then at the batter, then at the man on first.

He starts to wind up again. Then his arms dropped a bit as the man on first dances. "Duck" wiggles again, and Wham ! ! ! It Goes to First Base. The batter swings so hard that he falls down.

"Three Strikes!" yells the ump, who has shut his eyes, too.

The batter with lowered head walks toward the bench. One of the boys asks him if "Duck" had any speed. "Huh," pipes the big bailed man, "that boy fings a nasty wing! Say, I didn't even see That Last One! I Jes' Shut My Eyes and Swang!"

In The Home of Culture

That little poem: "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, Make a mighty ocean and a pleasant land" is elucidated in Boston as follows: Infinitesimal particles of saline humective fluidity, And minute corpuscles of non-coherent inorganic matter, Conjointly cause to exist the immeasurable expanse of aqueous sections, And the resplendent superficial area of dry solidity.

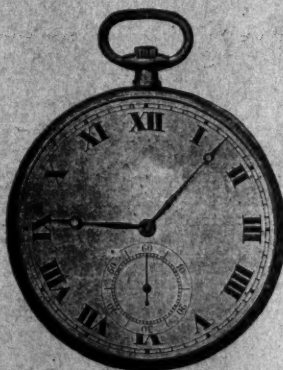
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When you take out a life assurance policy you make the biggest bank deposit you ever made in your life at one time.

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Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral—November 28.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion, (and at Bubbling Well Chapel) 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Standford in B flat. Chant 3. Anthem "The great day of the Lord" Martin. Hymns 214, 242. Preacher—The Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D. 3 p.m. Children's Services. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Chant 29 Wesley. Hymns 242, 223, 165, 257. Preacher—The Dean.

November 29.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 8.30 a.m. Litany. 5.30 p.m. War Intercessions. November 30.—St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr. 7 a.m. Holy Communion. St. Andrew's Church.—National Mission Services conducted by Bishop Molony, on Sunday, at 8 a.m. 10.30 a.m. 3 p.m. (Children), 6 p.m. From Monday to Friday, the Mission Services are at 7 a.m. Holy Communion 8 p.m.

Union Church.—Sunday, November 26, 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "A Son of Abraham;" Chant 99; Te Deum (Smart in P); Hymns 197, 743, 196. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The Problem of Sorrow;" Chant 104; Anthem "Comfort the soul" (Crotch); Hymns 126 (part 2), 435 (part 2), 686.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Right Rev. P. H. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. W. Remfrey Hunt. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. Stanley Eaton.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Merismism and Hypnotism, denounced." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Zion Tabernacle, the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church.—(Corner Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension)—Preaching Service, Sunday, November 26, at 3 p.m. Mid-week meeting Thursday, at 6 p.m.

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Mishima maru Oct. 7 Nov. 25
Nankin** Oct. 31 Nov. 20
Novara Oct. 27 Dec. 7
Somali** Nov. 9 Dec. 2
Suwa Maru Oct. 21 Dec. 1
Nyarza Jan. 5

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.
Empress of Japan Jan. 2
Montengle Jan. 11

FROM SEATTLE
Awa Maru Nov. 22 Dec. 12
Mexico Maru Nov. 30 Dec. 27
Sado Maru Oct. 31 Nov. 18
Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 24 Dec. 21

FROM NEW YORK
Brinkburn Aug. 22 Nov. 30
City of Newcastle Nov. 19
Taushima Maru Dec. 12

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.
Ecuador Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru Nov. 11 Dec. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL
An'lochus Jan. 13
Eurybates Sept. 30 Dec. 2
Ningchow Sept. 7 Nov. 25
Peelus Sept. 24 Dec. 1
Pheumus Oct. 21 Dec. 30
Teucer Oct. 8 Dec. 1
Teenkai Oct. 11 Jan. 8
Tydeus Oct. 18 Dec. 21

FROM GOTHENBURG
Caylon Sept. 27 Nov. 9
Yeddo Sept. 5 Nov. 30

FROM MARSEILLES
Athos Oct. 29 Dec. 1
FROM CALCUTTA
Shirala Nov. 4 Nov. 21

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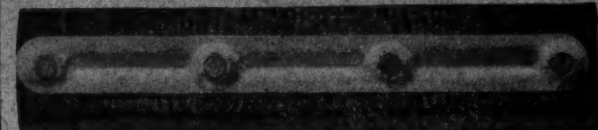
The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as in any other time of the year. Convenience is who need a change of air will find in our hotel very easy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We are in a strategic position. Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences in their way to country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient service.

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